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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics



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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 18

PRICE FIXING BY GOVERNMENTS 424 B. C. - 1926, A. D.

A Selected Bibliography, Including Some References on the
Principles of Price Fixing, and on Price Fixing
by Private Organizations

Compiled by
Mary G. Lacy, Annie M. Hannay, and Emily L. Day
Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography brings down to date compilations made in 1922 which were summarized in a paper by the undersigned entitled "Food Control During Forty-six Centuries: A Contribution to the History of Price Fixing" read before the Agricultural History Society on March 10, 1922. This paper was mimeographed by this Bureau and later printed in the Scientific Monthly, v.16, no.6, June 1923. In addition to the references in these earlier compilations, which dealt only with food and were limited to outstanding examples of price fixing prior to 1800, the present bibliography has been enlarged to include references on other agricultural products. Non-agricultural commodities are included when they are mentioned in connection with agricultural products or in general discussions of the subject.

Colonial, federal, and state statutes of the United States have been consulted in so far as they were available in the libraries used. It has been impossible for the compilers to search the federal and state archives as thoroughly as would be necessary for the student seeking to cover the subject to the last detail. Approximately sixty foreign countries have been included. For about half of these, laws have been cited from official sources. Secondary sources have supplied the information given for the remainder. It did not seem wise, except in a few cases, to include the regulations made by the various agencies charged with the administration of the laws, when it was possible to cite the laws themselves, as their inclusion would have greatly augmented the size of the bibliography without greatly increasing its value.

An effort has been made to confine the bibliography to cases of specific price fixing. When governments establish monopolies they usually reserve to themselves, for purposes of revenue, the exclusive privilege of the sale and manufacture of the commodity in question. As this practice implies price fixing, references on monopolies have been included. The increasing importance of cartels in the economic life of certain European and South American countries has made the inclusion of references on that subject seem advisable. Instances of import and export control, which might imply price fixing, have been disregarded as this material has been included in the bibliography on "Government Control of Export and Import in Foreign Countries" (Agricultural Economics Bibliography no.12). Municipal price fixing, except in a very few cases, has been omitted.

The main division of the material is by country. Under the country it is arranged alphabetically by author, except that laws have been grouped chronologically and in the case of coffee in Brazil and of rubber and corn in Great Britain the references have been grouped by subject.

The compilers realize that no claim can be made to completeness but it is hoped that what is here contributed to the subject may be found useful.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Card catalogues in the following libraries:
 - U. S. Library of Congress
 - U. S. Department of Agriculture
 - U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
2. Statutes of Great Britain, Canada, Australia
New Zealand, Union of South Africa,
Denmark, Switzerland, United States
(Federal and State)
3. Official gazettes of France, Belgium, Spain,
South American countries, and others
4. U. S. Congressional Record
5. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade.
Economic and commercial reports.
6. International institute of agriculture.
Annuaire de législation agricole,
1911-1924
7. Economic and trade periodicals
8. Bibliographies on prices

PRICE FIXING BY GOVERNMENTS 424 B.C. - 1926 A.D.

A Selected Bibliography, Including Some References on the Principles of Price Fixing, and on Price Fixing by Private Organizations

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UNITED STATES

General

1. American cranberry exchange. Crop season of 1920-1923. New York, [1921-1924]
"We can only name the opening price; thereafter, the supply and demand in the markets will regulate the price." (1920, p.5) Methods of arriving at opening prices and statements of prices arrived at are given in each report.
2. American farm bureau federation. Annual administrative report... Being a detailed official review of the work carried on by the national office of the Farm Bureau between October 31, 1923 and October 31, 1924. Chicago, American farm bureau federation [1924] 55p.
"We believe government price fixing for agricultural commodities to be unsound and that it has heretofore failed to serve the purpose for which it was intended." - Program for 1924, p.3.
3. American farm bureau federation. Resolutions adopted at the Seventh annual meeting of the A.F.B.F. (In American farm bureau federation. Weekly new letter, v.5, no.46 [i.e.50] Dec. 10, 1925, p.3)
"We endorse the enactment of a federal law based on the principle of a farmers' export corporation, providing for the creation of an agency with broad powers for the purpose of so handling the surplus of farm crops that the American producer may receive an American price in the domestic market and we instruct our officers and representatives to work for the early enactment of such a law founded on sound economic policy and not involving government subsidy."
4. Baker, Charles W. Government control of food and fuel during the war. (In his Government control and operation of industry in Great Britain and the United States during the world war. N.Y., Oxford univ. press, p.94-115)
Mr. Hoover's account of the reasons which compelled the Food Administration to resort to price fixing. - p.98.
5. Barrett, Charles S. The mission, history and times of the Farmers' union. Nashville, Tenn., Marshall and Bruce co., 1909, 419p.
"The National Union, when assembled, shall adopt and declare minimum prices on all farm products, which may be considered sufficiently in control of the membership to give reasonable grounds for hoping to maintain said prices." (Constitution, article 3, section 6) - p.113.

6. Bolles, Albert S. The financial history of the United States from 1774-1789. 4th ed. N.Y., D. Appleton, 1896.

Describes the experiment of price fixing in the early years of the United States in the attempt to stop the rise in prices of the necessities of life, caused by the declining value of the continental paper currency. p.158-173.

7. California walnut growers association. Annual report of general manager to board of directors... crop season 1923, 1924. Los Angeles, Calif., 1924, 1925. 2v.

The methods of the association in arriving at opening prices and statements of the prices arrived at each year are given in these reports.

- 7a. Clark, Victor S. History of manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1916. 675p.

A number of state laws are cited making various commodities legal tender for the payment of debts and taxes. - p.44-47.

8. Clinton, Sir Henry. Proclamation. Dec. 20, 1777. (In the Remembrancer; or impartial repository of public events. Ed. by John Almon. London (v.6.) 1778. p.57-58)

"Whereas it is consonant not only to the common principles of humanity but to the wisdom and policy of all well regulated states, in certain exigencies, to guard against the extortion of individuals, who raise the necessities of life, without which other parts of the community can not subsist; and whereas the farmers in Long Island and Staten Island, are possessed of great quantities of wheat, rye and Indian corn for sale beyond what they want for their own consumption; and it is highly unreasonable that those who may stand in need of those articles, should be left at the mercy of the farmer; and whereas it is equally just and reasonable that every encouragement should be given to the industry of the husbandman, and that in all public regulations respecting the price of the produce of his lands, regard should be had to that of the conveniences which he is obliged to purchase, and whereas the present rates at which wheat, flour, rye meal, and Indian meal are sold do vastly exceed in proportion the advance price of those articles which the farmer stands in need of purchasing, and I being well satisfied, from the best information, and most accurate estimates, that the following prices upon the articles above mentioned will be liberal and generous, have thought it fit to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby order and direct, that the prices to be hereafter demanded for the said articles shall not exceed the following rates, viz: A bushel of wheat, weighing fifty-eight pounds, twelve shillings, with an allowance or deduction in proportion for a greater or lesser weight. A bushel of rye on Indian corn, seven shillings," etc.

The proclamation proceeds to state that the farmer shall declare how much grain he has and if he presumes to sell for a higher price than the one stipulated or "refuse to sell the same at those prices, shall be subject to have his whole crop of grain, or quantity of flour or meal, concerning which such offence shall happen, seized and confiscated, and himself liable to imprisonment for such offence."

9. Coman, Katharine. The industrial history of the United States. New and revised edition. N.Y., Macmillan co., 1920. 461p.

"Hamilton's assumption that manufactures once established, domestic competition would reduce prices to the cost of production held good in an epoch when industrial monopolies were unknown; but the business combinations of today, having established control of the domestic market, fix prices without regard to cost." - p.321.

10. Davis, Andrew M. The limitation of prices in Massachusetts, 1776-1779. (Colonial society of Massachusetts. Publications, v.10, 1907, p.119-134.)

"As early as February, 1776, a committee of Representatives was appointed to take into consideration the high price of goods and recommend what action ought to be taken in consequence thereof."

A "convention of committees from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut met at Providence on the twenty-fifth of December and on the thirty-first reported a scale of prices which they recommended for establishment in the several New England States."

On January 25, 1777, the recommendations of the convention were accepted in Massachusetts and bodily incorporated in the act to prevent monopoly and oppression.

On July 30, 1777, a convention of delegates from the New England states and from New York met at Springfield and recommended the repeal of so much of the monopoly act as attempted to regulate prices.

In November, 1777, the Continental Congress recommended that the states hold conventions to regulate the price of labor, the charges of inn-holders, the prices of commodities and to provide power for the seizure of goods in the hands of engrossers and forestallers. A convention, therefore, met at New Haven on January 15, 1778, attended by delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and on January 30 reported a scale of prices which was adopted by several states, but not by Massachusetts. Finally, on June 4, 1778, the Continental Congress recommended that those states that had passed laws regulating prices repeal them.

On July 14, 1779, a convention met at Concord and agreed upon a scale of prices which the members did adopt but which they had no power to enforce. The prices of European manufactures were left to be fixed in the trading towns. Many town meetings were then held and after a second session of the Concord Convention on October 6, 1779, Boston voted to carry its recommendations into effect as far as possible.

A convention met at Hartford on October 20, 1779, at the instigation of the Massachusetts Assembly, and declared that a limitation of prices would have a tendency to prevent the further rise of provisions but that it was desirable that all states as far west as Virginia should accede to it. It was proposed that a convention of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia should be held at Philadelphia in January, 1780.

The convention met on January 29, 1780, "all the states concerned being represented except New York and Virginia. The absence of these states prevented action, except that a committee was proposed to be

appointed to prepare a plan for the limitation of prices to be submitted to the convention at an adjourned meeting."

Before the date set for that meeting Congress discredited the continental bills in March, 1780, and it became evident that "there was no more need of efforts to sustain the currency whether by plans for limiting prices or by other means. Prices would now take care of themselves and be governed by natural laws."

11. Dunbar, William H. State regulation of prices and rates. (In Quarterly Jour. of Economics, v.9, no.3, Apr., 1895, p.305-332)

"The foregoing review of the decisions of the Supreme Court shows, it is believed, that as yet no definite position has been taken with reference to the question now under discussion. The court has not yet been called upon to determine that the Fourteenth Amendment has restricted the power of a State, either to fix in its discretion the prices or rates that may be charged in any industry or to prohibit the prosecution of any industry." - p.330.

12. Farmers' educational and co-operative union of America. Minutes [of the annual meetings].

The minutes of each meeting include reports of committees on minimum prices of cotton or grain or both. At some of the meetings a motion prevailed "that their report be furnished to the members in good standing only, hence we do not show their report in the minutes." At other meetings minimum prices recommended were as follows:

1909: wheat, \$1.25; corn 60¢; oats, 50¢. - p.59.

1910: not printed.

1911: wheat, \$1.02; corn, 58¢; oats 51¢; barley, 74¢ (p.65) short staple cotton, Sept. 14¢ and balance of year 15¢ (p.34).

1912: Short staple cotton, 15¢ for Middling (p.35); grain as follows: In Kans., Nebr., and Okla. - wheat, \$1.02; oats, 40¢; barley, 50¢; corn, 60¢; in Ill., Ind., and Mo. - wheat, \$1.25; oats, 50¢; barley, 50¢; corn, 60¢; On the Western slope - wheat 97¢; oats, 50¢; barley, 50¢; corn, 90¢; in broom-corn growing states broom corn should sell at least for \$125.00 per ton. - (p.63)

1913: Long staple cotton 16¢-30¢ according to length; Sea Island 25¢-40¢ according to quality (p.25); short staple cotton, 15¢ for middling (p.52); grain as follows: In Kans., Nebr., and Okla. - wheat, \$1.05; oats, 45¢; barley 50¢; corn, 70¢; In Ill., Ind., and Mo. - wheat, \$1.25; oats 50¢; barley, 50¢; corn, 65¢; On the Western Slope - wheat 97¢; oats, 50¢; barley, 50¢; corn, 90¢; Broom corn in broom-corn growing states \$125.00 per ton. (p.91).

1914: Long staple cotton, 30¢; short staple cotton, 15¢ (p.21-22); wheat, \$1.00; corn, 75¢; oats, 50¢; barley, 60¢ (p.49).

1915: Short staple cotton, 12-1/2¢.

1917: "In the face of the existing conditions the duty assigned to this committee to fix a minimum price on wheat appeared to the chairman and the other members of the committee more of a formality than a necessity, since the government has for the first time in the history of this republic established the price that wheat should sell for on the Chicago market, and the price paid for wheat at all points outside of Chicago to be based on the Chicago price, less the freight to that central point... Your committee, therefore, after duly considering the

cost of producing the 1917 wheat crop, do hereby state for your benefit and the benefit of all who wish justice done to the wheat grower, that the minimum price for the 1917 wheat crop should not be less than \$2.75 per bushel at Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Duluth, Seattle and the other great concentrating wheat markets of the country." - p.39.

13. Fisher, Commodore B. The farmers' union. Lexington, Ky., 1920. 77p. (Ky. Univ. Studies in economics and sociology no.2)

Summaries of the national conventions of the Farmers' Union given on p.19-32 indicate that committees regularly fixed a minimum price for cotton and grain, beginning with 1906.

14. Gaston, H.E. The non-partisan league. N.Y., Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920. 325p.

"It was the Equity organization, not the League, which took the initiative in demanding a 'fair' wheat price guarantee," during the war. p.198.

15. Haney, Lewis H. Price fixing in the United States during the war. N.Y., The Academy of political science, 1919. 73p.

"Reprinted from Political Science Quarterly, vol.xxxiv, nos. 1, 2, and 3, March, June and September, 1919."

With reference principally to non-agricultural products.

The author discusses the scope and period of price fixing, the agencies and their powers, the methods used, and the purposes and results of the price-fixing policy.

16. Litman, Simon. Prices and price control in Great Britain and the United States during the world war. N.Y., Oxford univ. press, 1920. 331p. (Preliminary economic studies of the war, ed. by David Kinley... no.19) Bibliographical footnotes.

The book is divided into two parts relating to Great Britain and the United States respectively.

The part on the United States, Chap.III, (p.203-218) entitled Legislation Authorizing Price Fixing and Price Fixing Agencies, outlines the Lever Food Control Act and the agencies established under it as well as the agencies established prior to that act; and Chap.IV-VI (p.219-261) give the regulations covering wheat, flour and bread, sugar, meat, and dairy products.

The author concludes that "the experience with price regulation during the war has shown that prices can be controlled without giving rise to a great deal of evasion and without too much running counter to the competitive spirit which animates our industrial society when a great emergency, like the recent war, fires public imagination and inclines public opinion to favor any measures which are likely to advance the national cause. The best methods of control, however, are those which enlist the cooperation of the people, whose interests are to be affected by price regulating measures." - p.320.

17. Manufacturers' Record. Disclosure of secret cotton price-fixing compact of 1915 proves that market can be controlled. (In Manufacturers' Record, v.79, no.7, Feb. 17, 1921, p.79-80)

Editorial relating to the agreement between representatives of the

American and British governments that the price of cotton should not go below 10¢ the pound after the British declared cotton contraband in August, 1915.

18. Manufacturers' Record. Secret cotton deal of 1915 shows that market can be manipulated without public knowledge. (In Manufacturers' Record, v.79, no.8, Feb. 24, 1921, p.77-78)

Editorial relating to the cotton price agreement between the American and British governments and to the speech of Governor W. P. G. Harding on the cotton situation in the South.

19. Newman, Ralph. How canning peach growers set price. (In Pacific Rural Press, v.107, no.25, June 21, 1924, p.788)

"The story of how 'the California Canning Peach Growers Association set the price for this year's crop at the San Francisco meeting held on the 12th.'" - Agricultural Economics Bibliography no.8, p.18.

20. Pope, Jesse E. The farm relief measures before Congress. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.122, no.3175, May 1, 1926, section 1, p.2417-2420)

A summary and analysis of the principal farm relief bills. The export bounty feature is discussed at length. "All these measures involve price fixing. The McNary-Haugen bill, and certain bills which I have not discussed, openly and frankly provide for price fixing. The Dickinson and Tincher bills go around it but come out at the same place... Any board established to bring about farm relief, if denied the power of price fixing, would be unable to perform its function." - p.2419.

21. Public records of the state of Connecticut... with the journal of the council of safety... and an appendix. Pub. in accordance with a resolution of the General assembly, by Charles J. Hoadly. Hartford, Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard co., 1894-1922. 3v.

The appendix to v.1 contains an account of the conventions in Providence, Dec. 25, 1776 - Jan. 3, 1777; in Springfield, July, 1777; in New Haven, January, 1778, in the interests of limitation of prices.

The appendix to v.2 contains an account of the Hartford Convention in October, 1779 and the Philadelphia convention in January, 1780.

22. Sumner, William G. The financier and the finances of the American revolution. N.Y., Dodd, Mead and co., 1891. 2v.

Contains an account of the various price conventions held from 1776 to 1780 and of their results. - p.52-93.

23. Surface, Frank M. The stabilization of the price of wheat during the war and its effect upon the returns to the producer. Washington, U.S. Grain corporation, 1925. 100p.

This preliminary report describes the wheat situation at the time of the passage of the Food Control Act in 1917 and the machinery set up under the Act for the fixing of the price. Many statistical tables are given to show the results obtained by the control of prices.

24. U. S. Congress. 65th, 1st session.

Debate on S.2263: To provide further for the national security and defense, to conserve foods, feeds, and fuels and to prevent monopolies.

conspiracies, and other evil practices respecting the same, and for other purposes. Senate, May 21, 1917. (In Congressional Record, v.55, p.2633-2659)

This bill did not pass.

The debate includes some opinions as to the advisability of authorizing the President to fix prices.

Debate on S.2463: To provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel. Senate, June 18-27, 1917. (In Congressional Record, v.55, p.3775-3791, 3843-3847, 3907-3935, 3995-4008, 4061-4072, 4124-4130, 4192-4195, 4196-4220, 4265-4281, 4353-4355.)

Includes some discussion of the price-fixing power provided in the bill. This bill was superseded by H.R. 4961 which follows.

Debate on H.R.4961: To provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel. House, June 18-Aug. 3, 1917. (In Congressional Record, v.55, p.3792-3834, 3847-3903, 3937-3991, 4013-4054, 4072-4122, 4131-4136, 4137-4190, 5430-5434, 5435-5436, 5473, 5529-5531, 5739-5768, Appendix p.349-350, 428-429, 462-466, 517-518, 655-658, 682, 684-688) Senate, June 28-July 21, 1917. (In Congressional Record, v.55, p.4403-4418, 4451-4467, 4471-4480, 4549-4567, 4584-4612, 4615-4631, 4647-4680, 4684-4711, 4713-4763, 4766-4794, 4820-4838, 4882-4907, 4932-4959, 4997-5022, 5028-5052, 5086-5099, 5101, 5156-5196, 5213-5241, 5245-5273, 5293-5329, 5335-5367, 5381, 5799-5806, 5817-5827, 5828-5846, 5860-5882, 5904-5927)

The debate includes frequent discussion of the price-fixing feature of the bill.

A memorandum from Francis G. Gaffey, solicitor of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, on the constitutionality of the bill ("H.R.4630, now 4961") is included in the debate in the House. He states, "While the bill is thus undoubtedly constitutional as a direct exercise of war powers, it was not necessary, with respect to practically all of its provisions, to employ these powers... What Congress may do at any time indirectly through the taxing power, surely, in time of war to meet war emergencies, it may accomplish directly in the exercise of its war powers." - p.3822-3827.

Letter from Jas. N. McBride, Michigan Director of Markets, enclosing answers to inquiries on sentiment for or against minimum prices for farm crops. Senate, June 16, 1917. (In Congressional Record, v.55, p.3747-3749)

Notes on the federal power to regulate commodity prices under the commerce clause, by Edward A. Adler, June 16, 1917. (In Congressional Record, v.55, p.3700-3707)

"Price regulation, historically considered, is one of the most commonplace phenomena." Statutes of England and of the American colonies and states are cited in illustration of this statement. After quoting opinions in a number of well-known cases, the author concludes that "at the present time the power of the State to legislate as to prices is

indisputable... National legislation is obviously destined to take the same course that State legislation has already taken, and so far as business of national importance is concerned will without doubt eventually equal and even surpass it."

Speech by James H. Brady, Senator from Idaho. Senate, August 25, 1917. (In Congressional Record, v.55, p.6344-6346)

On the fixed price of wheat.

British and Canadian food regulation. Statutes and orders in council relative to food regulation in Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland. Washington, 1917. 35p. (S.Doc.47)

Authority to fix prices was granted in each of these countries.

Hearings. House. Committee on agriculture. Food production, conservation, and distribution... H.J.Res.75, H.R.125, H.R.4188, and H.R.4630. May 1,2,8,9,11,14,16,18,29, and June 11, 1917.

The question of adopting a price-fixing policy is discussed throughout.

25. U. S. Congress. 65th, 2d session.

Debate on H.R.7795 (seed loan bill). House, March 27, 1918. (In Congressional Record, v.56, p.4152-4162)

The fixed price of wheat is discussed to some extent. (See H.R.9054)

Debate on Senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill (H.R.9054) raising the fixed price of wheat. Senate, March 16-July 18, 1918. (In Congressional Record, v.56, p.3594, 3595-3604, 3637-3657, 3691-3715, 3757-3766, 3768-3777, 3827-3832, 5981-5982, 8486-8489, 8545-8554, 8555, 8559, 8561, 8685-8689, 8937-8938, 9086-9089, 9161-9170) House, April 18, July 6, 1918. (In Congressional Record, v.56, p.5268-5320, 8784-8798, appendix, p.308-309, 323)

This bill was vetoed by the President because of this amendment. (See veto message, p.9049-9050) The bill was reintroduced and passed without this amendment (See H.R.12714).

The debate shows the sentiment for and against fixing the price of wheat after a year's experience with a fixed price.

Debate on H.R.12714: Making appropriations for the Department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. House, Sept. 20-21, 1918. (In Congressional Record, v.56, p.10549-10551, 10592-10622)

This discussion includes remarks by Mr. Steenerson (p.10603-10607) on the relation of the U.S. Grain standards to the fixed price for wheat; by Mr. Haugen (p.10616-10617) regarding the President's veto of the fixed price provision in the appropriation bill; and by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Sloan (p.10617-10620) regarding the announcement that the President was to fix the price of cotton.

The bill passed the Senate without debate.

Debate on H.R.11945: To enable the Secretary of agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of

the act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products." Senate, July 8, 1918. (In Congressional Record, v.56, p.8856-8860)

The power of the Food Administration to fix prices is discussed.

Speech by Mr. Reed of Missouri on the circular of the Food Administration relating to the price of tomatoes. Senate, March 8, 1918. (In Congressional Record, v.56, p.3189-3194)

Reply by Mr. Hoover stating that price was not fixed. April 1, 1918, (In Congressional Record, v.56, p.4357)

26. U. S. Congress. 65th, 3d session.

Debate on H.R.15796: To enable the President to carry out the price guaranties made to producers of wheat of the crops of 1918 and 1919, and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder. House, Feb. 21, 1919. (In Congressional Record, v.57, p.3939-3949, 3950-3955, 3960-3965, 3974-3976, 3977-3981, 3982-4009, Appendix p.171-172) Senate, Feb. 27, 1919. (In Congressional Record, v.57, p.4396-4411, 4418-4425, 4426-4448)

The bill was passed.

Speech by Sydney Anderson. House, Jan. 27, 1919 (In Congressional Record, v.57, p.2176-2178)

Suggests plans for financing the guaranteed price for wheat of the 1919 crop.

Speech by Asle J. Gronna, Senate, Jan. 9, 1919. (In Congressional Record, v.57, p.1179-1182)

Relates to the Government's guaranty of \$2.26 for the 1919 wheat crop.

Speech by Thomas P. Gore on wheat guaranty. Senate, Feb. 11, 1919. (In Congressional Record, v.57, p.3108-3113)

"I am unqualifiedly opposed to extending the range of this artificial administration. It may be a matter of inevitable necessity to permit the control of the wheat harvest for the current year, but I would not extend this control into domains where it does not now prevail." p.3111.

Hearings. House Committee on agriculture. Wheat price guaranteed by Congress. February 3, 4, and 5, 1919.

Testimony as to the guaranteed price for wheat, its effect on the farmer and other interested persons, and the probable cost to the Government of maintaining the guaranteed price for the 1919 crop.

27. U. S. Congress. 66th, 1st session.

Debate on H.R.8624: To amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of

food products and fuel," approved August 10, 1917. House, Aug. 22, 1919. (In Congressional Record, v.58, p.4183-4228) Senate, Sept. 10-12, 1919. (In Congressional Record, v.58, p.5157-5168, 5225-5232, 5236, 5294-5303)

Includes some discussion of the effects of price fixing legislation at that time.

Debate on the high cost of living. Senate, Aug. 4, 11, 1919. (In Congressional Record, v.58, p.3590-3594, 3762-3764)

Includes remarks on the effects of the fixed price of wheat on the farmer.

Address by Julius H. Barnes at the Duluth Commercial Club, October 18, 1919. (In Congressional Record, v.58, p.7158)

"Price fixing by law has always failed."

28. U. S. Congress. 66th, 2d session.

Speech by Mr. Gronna on S.3844 to provide for discontinuing the purchase and sale of wheat by the Government. Feb. 14, 1920. (In Congressional Record, v.59, p.2883-2898)

The bill did not pass.

Criticism of the U.S. Grain Corporation.

29. U.S. Congress. 67th, 1st session.

Hearings. House. Committee on agriculture. Wheat crop of 1917... H.R.2365, June 7, 1921, Serial E.

Relates to the proposal to reimburse growers for wheat of the 1917 crop marketed after the Government fixed the price.

30. U.S. Congress. 67th, 2d session.

Speech by George M. Young on a guaranteed price for farm products. House, Jan. 12, 1922. (In Congressional Record, v.62, p.1142-44)

General talk on the agricultural situation and its needs.

Stabilization of prices of certain agricultural products, by C.S. Barrett, Mar. 6, 1922. (In Congressional Record, v.62, p.3417-3418)

Hearings. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Stabilizing the prices of certain agricultural products. (S.2964)

Testimony as to the agricultural situation in the United States and the famine conditions in Russia, with opinions as to methods and value of price-fixing in the United States to stabilize agriculture.

31. U. S. Congress. 67th, 4th session.

Speech by Frank R. Gooding, on the price of wheat. Senate, Feb. 22, 1923. (In Congressional Record, v.64, p.4217-4223)

This bill (S.4478) for the purpose of stabilizing the price of wheat did not pass. It proposed to fix \$1.75 a bushel as the price of No.1 northern spring wheat at primary markets.

Remarks by Chauncey B. Little, on H.R.14400: To authorize the Secretary of agriculture to purchase, store and sell wheat, and to secure and maintain to the producer a reasonable price for wheat and to the consumer a reasonable price for bread, and to stabilize wheat values. House, March 1, 1923. (In Congressional Record, v.64, p.5032-5035)

This bill did not pass. It proposed that the Secretary of Agriculture should buy wheat at from \$1.00 to \$1.10 a bushel.

Report to accompany H.R.7735: To create the American stabilizing commission and to provide for stabilizing the prices of certain farm products. (House, Report 1672)

A copy of the bill with a brief outline of its purpose.

Report to accompany S.4478: Stabilization of wheat prices. (Senate Report no.1141)

Contains a digest of the provisions of the bill and brief argument in favor of its passage.

32. U. S. Congress. 68th, 1st session.

Debate on S.2250: To promote a permanent system of self-supporting agriculture in regions adversely affected by the stimulation of wheat production during the war, and aggravated by many years of small yields and high production costs of wheat. Senate. March 1, 1924-March 11, 1924. (In Congressional Record, v.65, p.3401-3404, 3462-78, 3536-3545, 3893, 3899-3900, 3956-3960)

The fixed price for wheat during the war is cited as one of the causes underlying the depressed condition of agriculture. The bill was rejected.

Hearings. House. Committee on agriculture. Little export bill. On H.R.78: a bill to authorize the Secretary of agriculture to purchase, store and sell wheat, and to secure and maintain to the producer a reasonable price for wheat and to the consumer a reasonable price for bread, and to stabilize wheat values.

Testimony by Mr. Little regarding his plan for stabilizing the price of wheat.

Hearings. House. Committee on agriculture. Wheat prices in 1917, 1918, and 1919... H.R. 7062: To determine and refund the difference between the price received for the wheat of 1917, 1918, and 1919 fixed by the United States of America and its agents, and the price which the wheat of 1917, 1918 and 1919 would have brought unfixed thereby. Feb. 27, 1924. Serial O.

Hearings. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Adjustment of certain wheat prices. On S. 2480: a bill to determine and refund the difference between the price received for the wheat of 1917, 1918 and 1919, fixed by the United States of America, and its agents, and the price which the wheat of 1917, 1918 and 1919 would have brought unfixed thereby. Feb. 19, 1924.

33. U.S. Congress. 69th, 1st session.

Debate on H.R.11603: To establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities (Haugen bill). House, May 4-June 29, 1926. (In Congressional Record, v.67, nos.120-174, p.8624-8645, 8753-8775, 8836-8847, 8848-8856, 8861, 8864, 8867, 8870, 8894-8917, 8921, 8925, 8934, 8940, 9028-9077, 9080, 9083, 9094, 9129-9152, 9174, 9176, 9180, 9254, 9257, 9304, 9306, 9321, 9325, 9329, 9334, 9380-9396, 9404, 9485, 9566-9582, 9652, 9658-9702, 9776-9780, 9802, 9824, 9837, 10075, 10079, 10204, 10291, 10410, 11498, 11964, 12976, 13068)

The price-fixing features of this bill are brought out in the discussion especially in the speech by Mr. Fort (p.8634-8643).

The bill was rejected.

Debate on Senate amendments to H.R.7893: Cooperative marketing bill. Senate, May 26-June 29, 1926. (In Congressional Record, v.67, no.139-175, p.9999-10006, 10363-10367, 10443-10445, 10526-10543, 10728-10733, 10754-10770, 10879, 10880-10882, 10884, 10951-10978, 11026-11027, 11100-11103, 11104-11115, 11168-11177, 11218-11222, 11223-11234, 11251-11269, 11277, 11291-11297, 11356-11372, 11405-11413, 11437-11450, 11452-11458, 11508-11523, 11590-11596, 11619-11644, 11648-11651, 11671-11679, 11680-11693, 11748-11764, 11808-11815, 11846-11850, 11894-11924, 11966-11991, 11993, 12028-12034, 12053-12054, 12137-12142, 12175-12176, 12229-12281, 12424-12427, 13168)

During the discussion the charge was often made, and as often denied, that the bill would fix prices.

Speaking in favor of the bill, Mr. Shipstead listed among the agencies created by the Government which fix prices, the Federal Reserve system and the tariff (p.10758-10770)

During a speech by Mr. Fess (p.10952-10978), Mr. Watson debated with him as to whether or not the bill was a price-fixing measure.

In a discussion of the amendment proposed by Mr. Norbeck, providing a bounty for export wheat, the results of the law fixing a minimum price for wheat during the war were discussed (p.11975-11979).

The Senate amendments to H.R. 7893 were all rejected.

Speech by Mr. William C. Lankford on price fixing for the farmer. House, Feb. 4, 1926. (In Congressional Record, v.67, no.42, p.2989-2990).

Hearings. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief. Jan. 15-Apr. 21, 1926. 16 Parts.

The price-fixing features of various bills before the committee are brought out in the discussion. In the testimony of Mr. E.T. Meredith (p.257-296) a statement is included advocating a plan of interpreting to farmers the supply and demand situation by means of a minimum price fixed for each season.

34. U. S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added

a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Recommendation that States enact price fixing legislation and laws regulating engrossers and forestallers. (Journals of the Continental Congress, v.9, Nov. 22, 1777, p.956). - p.211.

Recommendations that price fixing statutes be repealed and exports prevented. - p.218. "It hath been found by experience that limitations upon the prices of commodities are not only ineffectual for the purposes proposed, but likewise productive of very evil consequences to the great detriment of the public service and grievous oppression of individuals." (Journals of the Continental Congress, v.11, June 4, 1778, p.569).

35. U. S. Department of labor. Bureau of labor statistics. Monthly labor review.

The files of this journal should be consulted for the whole war period for references to price control in the United States and in foreign countries.

36. U. S. Federal trade commission. Prices of tobacco products. Letter from the chairman... transmitting in response to a Senate resolution of August 9, 1921, certain information relative to the prices, profits, and competitive conditions in the tobacco industry. Washington, 1922. 109p.

"Prices fixed by agreement." p.53.

Agreements among jobbers and between jobbers and manufacturers to fix prices of tobacco products.

37. U. S. Industrial commission. Report... on the distribution of farm products. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1901. 508p. (v.6 of the Commission's reports).

"The question whether dealers in such distributing centers act individually as firms or collectively as the representatives of the market taken as a whole at that place depends upon conditions which are constantly changing. Different dealers in farm products of the same kind have different classes of customers and handle different grades of products. Under such circumstances it is evident that the motive for combination to control prices may be entirely wanting. The distinctively wholesale trade has always some such division of labor by which different firms confine themselves more or less to specific features of the trade. Wherever this is the case a combination to fix prices in general for a great variety of kinds and grades on farm products is practically out of the question. On the other hand, where a comparatively small number of traders handle the receipts from a given territory and are likely to come into competition one with another it is a fact that an understanding is frequently arrived at by which a price is fixed. Of course no such understanding can be inflexible, because a failure to call forth a sufficient supply from farmers at a given price would result in the loss of customers supplied by the wholesale trade of a given city." p.30.

38. U. S. War industries board. History of prices during the war: Government control over prices. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1920. 834p. (W.I.B. Price bul. 3)

Bibliography: p.822-833.

"The uppermost aims of this inquiry have been to present an analysis and a documentary record of all price regulation exercised by the Government [of the United States] during the World War... This monograph covers all price regulations of which record was found, but other informal controls were agreed upon by word of mouth of which no written record remains... A full analysis of the methods, powers, and policies of each price-control board is given as general background to the specific commodity controls. The individual controls are then each discussed in detail under the board having jurisdiction over them at the time of the armistice." - Introduction.

"The future student of American prices will turn back to the 14 months from August, 1917, to the signing of the armistice, and mark them as the period of our initial great experience with Government price control." p.23.

39. Ware, Caroline F. The effect of the American embargo, 1807-1809, on the New England cotton industry. (In Quarterly Jour. of Economics, v.40, no.4, Aug., 1926, p.672-688)

"The purpose of this paper is to present evidence as to the effects of the American Embargo of 1807-1809 on the development of the cotton industry in New England. The evidence is drawn from the papers of Almy and Brown of Providence, the first machine spinners of cotton in America and the largest and strongest cotton-spinning concern at the time the Embargo was imposed... From the beginning, the New England Cotton spinners had maintained a uniform price for yarn. This price had been originally set by Almy and Brown, and they made it one of their foremost principles to see that the price was maintained by all manufacturers, or changed by all together... Owing to their efforts, the price of yarn remained unchanged until war conditions sent all prices soaring. When the slump came at the end of the war, Almy and Brown deplored the fact that there were too many new producers to make it possible to go back to the old price-fixing method...

"Those who built new mills during 1808 and 1809 knew that the business had been flourishing in 1807. They saw in addition that the price of raw cotton had dropped to perhaps two thirds of its pre-Embargo level, and that the price of yarn remained the same. Their obvious conclusion was that the manufacturers must be making additional profit under Embargo conditions. They did not realize that yarn was piling up on manufacturers' hands at the high price, and that the price itself was the result of agreement, not of competitive economic conditions...

"The Embargo can be regarded as a favorable factor in the establishment of the industry only in so far as it stimulated western migration, and in New England released labor and capital which turned to an industry already prosperous. Its direct effect was to check normal expansion by injuring the market which the industry had built up for itself during the fifteen years preceding. The actual increase in mill building was chiefly due to the misleading impression of high profits given by the lowering of the price of raw cotton on account of the Embargo, while, despite the trade depression, the prices of yarns were maintained by agreement among the manufacturers. The illusion, however, did not result in disaster, because of the appearance of a new market.

To the expansion of population in the middle Atlantic and trans-Alleghany regions can be directly traced the survival and growth of both pre-Embargo and Embargo mills."

40. Webster, Pelatiah. Political essays. Philadelphia, Joseph Cruikshank, 1791.
Discusses the legal limitation of prices with vigor and lucidity and shows by resistless logic that such legislation defeats its own end in several ways, the most important of which is the withholding of commodities from the market which it inevitably produces. - p.11-18.
41. Weeden, William B. Economic and social history of New England 1620-1789. Boston, Houghton, 1890.
"The colonial history of the United States affords many instances of the failure of fixed prices to remedy the evils they were designed to cure. The governor and council of New England fixed the price of beaver at 6s in fair exchange for English goods at 30% profit, with the freight added. The scarcity of corn which was selling at 10s "the strike" led to the prohibition of its sale to the Indians. Under the pressure of this prohibition the price of beaver advanced to 10s and 20s per pound, the natives having refused to part with beaver unless given corn. The court was obliged to remove the fixed rate and the price which ruled was 20s. An equally fruitless attempt was made to regulate the price of labor. These regulations were enforced for about six months and then were repealed."
42. Wiest, Edward. Agricultural organization in the United States. Lexington, Ky., University of Kentucky, 1923, 618p.
"The national legislative program [of the Grange] in 1919 included among others the following subjects: public economy, price fixing, education, marketing, collective bargaining, packers' monopoly." - p.408.
"A new and aggressive object of organization agreed upon at this convention [the North-Western Farmers' Convention, Chicago, 1873] was the recommendation that 'in order to carry out in a practical manner the spirit and letter of cooperation, they will withhold from the market their livestock products until the price shall reach such a figure that the producer shall receive the legitimate fruits of his labor.' The resolution named a price at which pork ought to be sold... The State of Illinois had... in 1871... enacted a law naming maximum freight rates and passenger fares." - p.439-440.
"At the national convention [of the American Society of Equity] the total supplies of all farm crops of the country were to be referred to committees which would name a fair price at which they were to be sold." p.530.
43. Winthrop, John. The history of New England from 1630-1649. Boston, Phelps and Farnham, 1825.
"The scarcity of workmen [in 1633] have caused them to raise their wages to an excessive rate, so as a carpenter would have three shillings the day, a laborer two shillings and six pence, etc.; and accordingly those who had commodities to sell, advanced their prices sometimes double to that they cost in England, so as it grew to a general com-

plaint, which the court, taking knowledge of, as also of some further evils, which were sprung out of the excessive rates of wages, they made an order that carpenters, masons, etc. should take but two shillings the day, and laborers but eighteen pence, and that no commodity should be sold at above four pence in the shilling more than it cost for ready money in England; oil, wine, etc., and cheese, in regard to the hazard of bringing etc., [excepted]." - v.1, p.116.

Laws

43a. Statutes at large of the United States of America... Ed., printed, and published by authority of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

V.1, p.464-469, 4th Cong., Chap.29, May 18, 1796: An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river. Sec.4. provides "That no part of the lands directed by this act to be offered for sale, shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre."

V.2, p.73-78. 6th Cong., Chap.55, May 10, 1800: An act to amend the act intituled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river." Sec.5 states that "no lands shall be sold... for less than two dollars per acre."

V.2, p.277, 8th Cong., Chap.35, Mar. 26, 1804: An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes. Sec. 12 provides that the land "shall not be sold for less than two dollars per acre."

V.3, p.566-567, 16th Cong., Chap.51, Apr. 24, 1820: An act making further provision for the sale of public lands. Sec.3 provides "That from and after the first day of July next, the price at which the public lands shall be offered for sale, shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre; and at every public sale, the highest bidder, who shall make payment as aforesaid, shall be the purchaser; but no land shall be sold, either at public or private sale, for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre."

V.13, p.374, 38th Cong., Chap. 221, July 2, 1864: An act in relation to the sale of reservations of the public lands. Provides that "whenever any reservation of public lands shall be brought into market under existing laws, it shall be lawful for the commissioner of the general land-office to fix a minimum price, not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, below which such lands shall not be disposed of."

V.40, p.276-287, 65th Cong., Chap. 53, Aug. 10, 1917: An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel. This was the act under which the Food Administration operated during the war; it was known as the Food Control Act.

V.40, p.1348-1353, 65th Cong., Chap.125, Mar. 4, 1919: An act to enable the President to carry out the price guaranties made to producers

of wheat of the crops of nineteen hundred and eighteen and nineteen hundred and nineteen and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder.

V.41, p.297-304, 66th Cong., Chap. 80, Oct. 22, 1919: An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved August 10, 1917, and to regulate rents in the District of Columbia.

Confederate States

44. Roberts, A. Sellev. High prices and the blockade in the Confederacy. (In South Atlantic Quarterly, v.24, no.2, April 1925, p.154-163)
In 1862 "the military officials of the Confederacy had tried to set maximum prices on almost every description of goods, from flour to Dover's powders, and to insist that Confederate currency be taken at par. Their success in this effort was slight." - p.156.
"Some attempts were made to... fix the price of cotton, but the demand for supplies was so great that the effort was a failure and cotton continued to be very much undervalued." - p.160.
45. Schwab, John C. The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865. A financial and industrial history of the South during the Civil War. N.Y., Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901. 332p. (Yale bicentennial publications).
A very brief summary of the many attempts to fix a maximum price for leading commodities during the civil war. Bills to suppress extortion were discussed in various states but in many cases were not enacted. - p.182-185.
46. U. S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.
Confederate statutes, 1864: An act to prohibit the importation of luxuries, or of articles not necessities or of common use. Sec. 4 - p.1040.
"The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the maximum foreign prices at which and within which importations of goods manufactured wholly or partly of cotton, flax, wool, or of silk, and designed for wearing apparel, and not herein prohibited, may be made" with certain provisos.

Alabama

47. Alabama. Board of Commissioners for impressments. [Schedule of prices, dated 1 June, 1864, to continue in effect until August, 1864, presenting the minimum prices for all articles, including labor, appraised at all cities and places of sale in the state.] [Montgomery, 1864]
Broadside in New York Public Library. Not seen.

48. Fleming, Walter L. Civil war and reconstruction in Alabama. N.Y., Macmillan co., 1905, 815p.

On September 26, 1864, the Confederate War Department published a list of prices as agreed upon by the Commissioners of February 17, 1864, for the States east of the Mississippi. The articles enumerated were bacon, fresh beef, flour, meal, rice, peas, sugar, coffee, candles, soap, vinegar, molasses, salt. "The Commissioners' prices were always lower than the prevailing market prices." - p.182.

California

49. Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner, ed. History of California. N. Y., The century history co., [1915] 5v.

"The system under which [the] early Spanish settlers in California lived was practically one of government ownership... as there was no market for what anybody produced except that provided by the government, in which the government fixed the prices, there was no outlet for more than the government would buy, and the market was generally oversupplied." - v.2, p.57.

Connecticut

50. Connecticut. Bureau of labor statistics. Third annual report... for the year ending November 30, 1887. Hartford, Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard co., 1887.

Chapter two of this remarkable report is devoted to the regulation of prices and wages. It is part of a comprehensive review of industrial-legislation in Connecticut for which the Commissioner of Labor, Samuel M. Hotchkiss, gives credit to Rev. J. A. Biddle in his letter of transmittal to the Governor. The various enactments which are cited cover the years from 1637-1778. Prices were fixed for all kinds of agricultural and other commodities. The author writes: "The New Haven colony was made notorious by its minute inquisition into the details of buying and selling, of eating and dressing and of domestic difficulties. Then the people were mostly of one mind as to the wisdom of such meddling, the community was small and homogeneous in population and religious sentiments. If such legislative interference could have been beneficent, here was a favorable opportunity. It failed utterly. The people were wise enough to see that it was a failure." - p.225.

51. Hinman, Royal R. A historical collection from official records, files, etc., of the part sustained by Connecticut during the war of the Revolution. With an appendix containing important letters, depositions, etc., written during the war. Hartford, E. Gleason, 1842. 643p.

51a. Public records of the Colony of Connecticut... Transcribed and published (in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly) Hartford, Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard co. [etc.] 1850-90. 15v.

An order of the General Court of February 8, 1640, allows the payment of debts in merchantable Indian corn at three shillings and four pence the bushel, and of "country rates" in corn at three shillings the bushel.

52. Public records of the State of Connecticut... with the journal of the council of safety... and an appendix. Pub. in accordance with a resolution of the General assembly, by Charles J. Hoadly. Hartford, Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard co., 1894-1922. 3v.

An act to prevent monopolies and oppression by excessive and unreasonable prices for many of the necessities and conveniences of life. November 19, 1776. Fixes maximum prices for a number of commodities and provides that "all other necessary articles not enumerated be in a reasonable accustomed proportion to the above mentioned articles." - v.1, p.62. This act was repealed on Dec. 18, 1776, and another act bearing the same title was substituted for it. It also fixed prices for the commodities enumerated. - v.1, p.97-100.

An act in addition to and alteration of an act of [this] State entitled an Act to prevent monopolies and oppression by excessive and unreasonable prices for many of the necessities and conveniences of life. May 1777. - v.1, p.230-231.

Both of the above acts were repealed on Aug. 13, 1777. - v.1, p.366.

An act for the regulation of the prices of labour, produce, manufactures and commodities within this State, February 12, 1778. Provides that from and after March 20, 1778, "The several kinds and articles of labour, manufactures, internal produce and commodities imported from foreign parts, herein enumerated and described, shall not in this State exceed the rates or prices at which they are stated in this act." - v.1, p.524. This act was suspended on June 4, 1778 (v.2, p.12), and was repealed on Oct. 21, 1778 (v.2, p.134).

"At the January session, 1780, Connecticut passed an act for a general limitation of prices, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessities of life... It was indorsed to lie unpublished till further order from the governor... The act was passed Feb. 15, 1780, as appears by the Journal of the Lower House, but was neither printed nor recorded." - v.2, p.568, footnote.

54. Sumner, William Graham. The financier and the finances of the American revolution. N.Y., Dodd, Mead and co., 1891, 2v.

"March 27, 1776, the Committees of Inspection of fifteen towns in Hartford County met at Hartford to consider the alarming prices of west Indian goods. They set prices for rum, molasses, sugar, coffee, and salt. No licenses to purchase tea should be given except for the sick; the name of the person, and the quantity wanted, being entered in the permit. The price was set at four shillings and sixpence a pound." - v.1, p.53.

In November the Assembly of Connecticut "established a price tariff for wages and goods. Anyone who charged more than the rates set was to suffer the penalties of the law against oppression. Acts were passed against engrossing, especially salt; and the Selectmen were authorized to seize stocks and distribute them among the people at the price set by law." - v.1, p.54.

"In January 1777, Connecticut passed an Act against monopoly and oppression, according to the recommendation of the Providence Convention." In May this act was extended and amended, and in August both acts were repealed. - v.1, p.58.

"In October, 1777, the Connecticut Assembly passed an Act to punish sharpers and oppressors. After the 12th of November no person should purchase except in small quantities a long list of enumerated articles, covering all the necessities of life, unless he had a license from the Selectmen, which license should be granted only to men of good character and friends of independence. If any person so licensed should charge unreasonable prices, or refuse to sell for bills of credit, he should forfeit his license."

"In February, 1778 the Assembly of Connecticut enacted a tariff of wages and prices, according to the recommendation of the New Haven Convention. Wages were not to be over seventy-five per cent higher than in 1774, and the prices were generally put, for domestic products, at about seventy-five per cent advance on those of 1774. Foreign merchandise imported by capture or otherwise was to be sold at not more than one dollar Continental currency for each shilling prime cost in Europe... Retail prices were not to exceed wholesale prices by more than twenty-five per cent, and the cost of land carriage. The Selectmen in the towns were to make rates for articles not mentioned in the tariff." - v.1, p.65.

In June, 1778, the Governor of Connecticut wrote to the President of Congress that the recommendations of the New Haven Convention of February 1778, had been ineffectual. - v.1, p.66.

Delaware

55. Sumner, William G. The financier and the finances of the American revolution. N. Y., Dodd, Mead and co., 1891. 2v.

"July 29 the Committee of Newcastle County, Delaware, adopted a tariff of prices". - p.74.

56. U. S. Department of Justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Laws of Delaware: An act to prevent and punish the frauds and abuses in the Quarter-masters and Commissaries departments, and for ascertaining the pay of impressed teams and their drivers. Feb. 1, 1779. Fixes price to be paid for wagons impressed. - p.252.

Florida

57. Davis, William W. The Civil war and reconstruction in Florida. N.Y., Longmans, Green and co., 1913. 769p. (Studies in history, economics and public law, ed. by the faculty of political science of Columbia University. v.53, whole no.131)

"In November, 1861, a law was enacted that forbade the export from the state of any beef cattle, dried or pickled beef, hogs, pork, bacon, corn, corn-meal, salt or provisions of any kind. The legal maximum price for all articles and commodities was fixed at 33 per cent over cost and charges. Speculation was declared unlawful beyond the 33 per cent mark. The governor was authorized to appropriate provisions and supplies for the state at a just price, when he should consider it necessary." - p.183.

A law of December, 1862, declares that any person monopolizing certain commodities, such as wheat, flour, meat, salt, etc., with the intention of producing a scarcity in the market or of raising the price, should be liable to punishment by fine. - p.184.

The Impressment Act of March 26, 1863, authorized Confederate agents "to impress food products and other forms of property useful to the army at prices arbitrarily fixed by 'boards' created by the Confederate war department and the state governors. These boards published from time to time in the newspapers schedules of maximum prices which an impressing agent might pay. The scheduled prices were considerably less than the market prices. Commissary impressing agents used large discretion in applying the law in Florida." - p.186.

"Early in 1863 an attempt was made in the legislature to check somehow by law the planting of cotton and tobacco. The attempt failed... By statute of December 3rd, 1863 [the legislature] tried by law to regulate planting. It was enacted that no more than one acre of cotton per laborer employed or one-quarter of an acre of tobacco, should be planted... The law exempted from its operation those who would manufacture all the cotton which they raised and would sell cloth to the people of the state at a rate fixed by the commissioners of the Confederate Government." (Laws of Florida. 12 Sess., 1862, Chap. 1422) - p.210.

Georgia

58. The colonial records of the State of Georgia. Compiled and published under authority of the Legislature by Allen D. Candler. Atlanta, Ga., Charles P. Byrd, State printer, 1904-1915. 26v.

V. 18: Statutes enacted by the Royal legislature of Georgia from its first session in 1754 to 1768.

An act to encourage white tradesmen to settle in the several towns within this province of Georgia by preventing the employing negroes and other slaves being handicraft tradesmen in the said towns. March 15, 1758. - p.277. Commissioners are appointed once a year to "limit, rate and appoint the price of the work" of tradesmen. If no tradesmen will undertake to do the work for the price offered, slaves may be employed.

V.19 part 1: Statutes, colonial and revolutionary, 1768 to 1773.
An act for regulating the assize of bread. April 11, 1768. - p.14.
Regulates the composition, weight and price of bread, provides that
the market price of flour be published every week and that the baker's
name and the price be marked on every loaf.

- 58a. Columbia museum and Savannah advertiser, Savannah, Ga. [Pub. on Tuesday and
Friday]
V.1, no.79, Dec. 6, 1796; no.86, Dec. 30, 1796; no.92, Jan. 20, 1797.
Assize of bread.
- 58b. Georgia gazette, Savannah, Ga. [weekly]
Jan. 7-Dec. 30, 1790, nos. 363-414. Assize of bread in every issue
except those of March 4, 11, 25.
- 58c. Jones, Charles C. The history of Georgia. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and
co., 1883. 2v.
To encourage silk culture, it was proposed in 1751 to pay certain
fixed prices for cocoons delivered in Savannah. "All... exertions, out-
lays and bounties eventuated in little else than continued disappoint-
ment." - v.1, p.433.
A brief outline of silk culture in Georgia under governmental regula-
tion and encouragement. - v.2, p.74-78.
59. U.S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December
1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the
public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive
orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added
a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated
and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben
Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.
Laws of Georgia: An act for the better security of this state by
obliging and making liable negro slaves to work on the several forts,
batteries or other public works within the same. Sept. 16, 1777. -
p.280. Fixes per diem rates for hire of slaves.

Idaho

60. French, Hiram T. History of Idaho. A narrative account of its historical
progress, its people and its principal interests. Chicago and N.Y.,
Lewis publishing co., 1914. 3v.
In a chapter on irrigation in Idaho the author quotes from the annual
report of the Reclamation Service for 1912/13 with reference to the
Boise irrigation project: "During the season of 1913 the rental price
of water has been fixed again at 40 cents an acre foot for flood water
and 60 cents an acre foot for shored water." - p.382.
61. Hailey, John. The history of Idaho. Boise, Idaho, Press of Syms-York co.,
inc., 1910. 379p.
A brief account of irrigation in Idaho under the Carey Act. "The
State Land Board has control of the letting of contracts to persons

who desire to engage in the business of taking the water from these streams and carrying it in substantial canals on to the land to be irrigated. The State Land Board fixes the price to be paid to the parties who take the water out by the occupants of the land at a rate per acre corresponding to the cost and expense of taking the water out... ranging in price from twenty dollars per acre up to sixty-five dollars per acre for perpetual water rights." - p.375.

Illinois

62. Alvord, Clarence W. ed. The critical period, 1763-1765. Springfield, Ill., The trustees of the Illinois State historical library, 1915. 597p. (Collections of the Illinois State historical library, v.10. British series, v.1)

During the British occupation a plan for imperial control of Indian affairs, of July 10, 1764, contains the provision "that all trade with the Indians shall be carried on by tariffs to be settled and established from time to time by the commissaries at the several posts or truckhouses or in the countries belonging to the several tribes, in concert with the traders and Indians." - p.279.

Contains a copy of the trade license issued to Alexander Lowrey, June 28, 1765, and schedule of equivalents for barter of goods and skins, probably 1765. - p.401-404.

63. Alvord, Clarence W. The Illinois country, 1673-1818. Springfield, Illinois centennial commission, 1920. 524p. (The centennial history of Illinois, v.1)

Bibliography: p.465-494.

"The imposition of minute regulations issued from Versailles had been a burden upon the beaver trade. Fixed prices for beavers of every quality, that had to be bought whatever the quantity by the farmers at the Canadian ports, had made impossible a free development and had reduced the farmers one after another to the verge of bankruptcy... an order was issued on May 26, 1696, recalling all traders and prohibiting them from going thereafter into the wilderness... the consequence was... stagnation of business in the west... [though] complete enforcement of the decree was impossible."- p.106-108.

Louisiana

- 63a. Acts passed at the second session of the first legislature of the territory of Orleans... Pub. by authority. New Orleans, Bradford and Anderson, 1807.

1807, chap.5. An act to repeal a provision of the sixth section of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of New Orleans." Grants to the corporation of New Orleans power to regulate the price of butcher's meat in that city.

64. Gayarré, Charles. History of Louisiana. 4 ed. New Orleans, F.F. Hansell and Bro., ltd., 1903. 4v.

While the Marquis of Vaudreuil was Governor of Louisiana (1743-53) under the French domination the Government, "in order to give more

extension to the production of wax from the Candleberry tree, authorized him [about 1749] to purchase the whole crop of this kind of war, for the account of the King, at the rate of ten to twelve livres a pound." - v.2, p.48.

In 1766, after the cession of Louisiana to Spain, an ordinance was proclaimed containing commercial regulations. No goods brought from St. Domingo or France could be discharged on their arrival without the Permission of the governor; the agent for these goods must declare the price at which they intended to sell them, the goods to be "examined and appraised by impartial and intelligent persons residing in the Colony; and should the prices demanded be excessive, the owners of the goods shall not be allowed to sell them here, and shall be obliged to go to another market. The merchants shall be bound to receive the currency of the country in payment for their goods, and to take one-third of their return cargo in lumber and other productions of the colony." - v.2, p.169.

64a. Heinrich, Pierre. La Louisiane sous la compagnie des Indes 1717-1731. Paris, Librairie orientale et Américaine [n.d.]

Discusses the trading monopolies of Crozat and the "Company of the West."

64b. [La Harpe, Bénard de] Journal historique de l'établissement des Français à la Louisiane. Nouvelle-Orléans, A.L. Boimare, 1831. 412p.

Prices were fixed by the Company of the West for silk, tobacco, flour, wheat, rye, barley, oats, skins and other commodities. - p.175-178.

On Sept. 20, 1721, regulations were issued fixing the price of slaves, tobacco, rice and foreign merchandise, including wine. - p.289-297.

64c. Louisiana historical society. Publications. New Orleans, Historical society, Letters patent granting Crozat in 1717 and the Company of the West in 1719 a monopoly of trade in Louisiana. - v.4, 1908, p.43-61.

64d. Surrey, N. M. Miller. The commerce of Louisiana during the French régime, 1699-1763. New York, Longmans, Green & co., 1916. 476p. (In Studies in history, economics and public law. Edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia University, v.71, no.1)

On September 24, 1912, Antoine Crozat, a French merchant was granted the sole right of trade in Louisiana. - p.157-159.

In 1717 "the crown ceded the province to the Company of the West" for a period of twenty-five years. This company in 1719 assumed the name of "Company of the Indies." Its record is one of strict control of trade including price fixing. - p.159-168.

In 1720 the company paid "twenty-five livres a hundred-weight for the best tobacco, twenty for the second, and fifteen for the third grade... It was further proposed to allow the overseer of plantations... a bounty of 500 livres annually and an additional one of three per cent on the price of the best grade of tobacco." - p.161.

The prices of rice and of foreign merchandise, including wine were fixed. - p.162.

Instances of price fixing in the case of specific commodities as well as a discussion of the general system and its results are to be found in chapters 12-25.

Maine

65. Thurston, David. A brief history of Winthrop, from 1764 to October 1855. Portland (Maine), Brown Thurston, 1855. 247p.

"The following extract from the records of the town will be viewed as a curiosity in legislation: 'Agreeably to the powers given to us, the subscribers, Selectmen and Committee of correspondence of the town of Winthrop, by an act [probably of the General Court], entitled an act to prevent monopoly and oppression, have thought fit to set the following prices in the following articles, which are to be the prices until the 1st day of March, 1778.'" - p.56-57.

The list which follows includes wages paid to farm labor, prices for woman's labor, wheat, rye, corn, beef, pork, wool, maple sugar, new milk cheese, butter, beans, potatoes, hides, mutton, lamb, veal, pine boards, hemlock boards, carrots, parsnips, vinegar and various other commodities. The order is dated May 30, 1777.

At a meeting, June 19, 1777, Mr. Ichabod How was chosen to represent the town in the General Court the ensuing year. Among the instructions given him was one "to enforce an act entitled to prevent monopoly and oppression, and to prevent its being repealed."

The same body under date of Sept. 9, 1779, "adopted the measures of the late State Convention regulating prices."

Maryland

65a. Archives of Maryland... pub. by authority of the State, under the direction of the Maryland historical society. Baltimore, Maryland historical society.

V.3. Proceedings of the Council, 1636-1667, p.121-2. Exchange values of various commodities in tobacco are given. 1642.

V.13. Proceedings and acts of the Assembly, 1684-1692, p.532. An act for encouragement of tillage and raising provisions for advancement of trade within this province, June 2, 1692. Fixes prices of a number of commodities at which they may be used to pay debts.

V.26. Proceedings and acts of the Assembly, 1704-1706, p.279. An act for the encouragement of tillage and relief of poor debtors. Oct.3, 1704. Debts may be discharged in certain commodities at fixed prices.

V.30. Proceedings and acts of the Assembly, 1715-16, p.259. An act for encouragement of tillage and relief of poor debtors. 1715. Debts may be paid in commodities listed at fixed prices.

V.37. Proceedings and acts of the Assembly 1730-32, p.147. It is enacted that "the inhabitants of this province [may] discharge and pay one fourth part of the forty per poll, and lawyers fees... in grain at the rates and prices herein after-mentioned." 1730.

V.38. Acts of the assembly, 1694-1729, p.170. Oct. 1713. Taxes may be paid in money or in tobacco at the rate of one penny per pound for tobacco.

65b. Laws of Maryland at large... [1637-1763]... Thomas Bacon. Annapolis, Jonas Green, 1765.

Apr. 19, 1671, chap. 18. An act for the settling the rates and prices in money of all wines, liquors, and other commodities, sold by retail, within this province. Repealed 1676, chap. 2.

Apr. 19, 1706, chap. 11. An act encouraging the making hemp and flax within this province. Makes it lawful to pay one fourth of any debt in hemp at six pence per pound, flax at nine pence per pound or tobacco at one penny per pound.

Nov. 4, 1724, chap. 22. A supplementary act to the act for encouraging the making hemp and flax within this province. A tender of hemp and flax in payment of a debt at the creditor's dwelling is made good in law instead of at a town or port within the province as was stipulated by the law of April 19, 1706.

Nov. 21, 1763, chap. 18. An act for amending the staple of tobacco, for preventing frauds in His Majesty's customs and for the limitation of officers fees. Contains a number of instances of the use of tobacco as currency. In case tobacco payments under this Act be made in gold or silver the rate of the various coins is given in pounds of tobacco. This act was continued until Dec. 25, 1769; by the Act of 1769, chap. 7 until Oct. 1, 1770; by the Act of Sept. 1770, chap. 1 until Oct. 22, 1771, when it expired.

65c. Laws of Maryland... 1785-1789. Annapolis, Frederick Green. 1789, chap. 8.

An act to regulate the assize of bread.

County assessors to be appointed to decide the assize of bread according to the price of flour given once a month.

65d. Laws of Maryland... Revised and collected under the authority of the Legislature by William Kilty. Annapolis, Frederick Green, 1800. 2v.

Dec. 31, 1796, v.2, chap. 68. An act to erect Baltimore - town in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof. Section 9 grants power to the corporation to regulate and fix the assize of bread.

65e. Baltimore daily intelligencer, Baltimore Md.

V.1, no.152, Apr. 23, 1794. Assize of bread.

66. U.S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Laws of Maryland: An act to punish forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes. June, 1777. - p.293. Retailers to sell at 30 per cent profit.

An act for the service of the United States, March, 1778. - p.302. Fixes highest prices at which supplies for army may be purchased.

An act for enlarging the powers of the governor and council. March, 1778. - p.307. "The governor and council shall have full power and

authority, during the continuance of the act, entitled, an act for the service of the United States, to regulate the price of live cattle, bacon, salted beef and pork, in their discretion; provided the same does not exceed the prices generally given by the continental agents."

An act to prevent forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned, October, 1778. - p.317.

An act for the more effectual preventing of forestalling and engrossing and for other purposes therein mentioned. July, 1779. - p.344.

Massachusetts

66a. Acts and laws of His Majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. Boston, S. Kneeland, 1759.

July 13, 1720, chap. 7. An act to regulate the price and assize of bread.

66b. The compact with the charter and laws of the Colony of New Plymouth...

Pub. ... under the supervision of William Brigham. Boston, Dutton and Wentworth, 1836.

June 7, 1659. It is enacted by the Court that no strong liquors shall be sold for more than three shillings per quart.

1670. A law passed by the Court grants a monopoly of tar in the colony for 2 years to any one who will pay eight shillings a barrel for it or twelve shillings a half hogshead. Repealed June 9, 1671.

67. Davis, Andrew. The limitation of prices in Massachusetts, 1776-1779. (In Colonial society of Massachusetts. Publications, v.10, 1907, p.119-134)

Gives information on the limitation of prices in Massachusetts and in other states.

68. Felt, Joseph B. An historical account of Massachusetts currency. Boston, Perkins and Marvin, 1839. 259p.

Gives extracts from the text of the "Act to prevent monopoly and oppression." He also gives the actual prices set for the various commodities, and in appendix 2, gives "Prices of grain etc. appointed by the general court and taken as currency." These prices are of much interest as they go back to 1642 and were legal tender at that time. - p.170-173, 184-185, 242-245.

69. Harlow, Ralph V. Economic conditions in Massachusetts during the American revolution. Reprinted from the publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, v.20. Cambridge, John Wilson & Son, the University press, 1918. 190p.

Contains an account of the two experiments in price fixing in Massachusetts in 1777. In January, 1777, a law was passed imposing "maximum prices for almost all the ordinary necessities of life: food, fuel, and wearing apparel, as well as for day labor... The prices named in the law applied to Boston. For other towns the respective selectmen were authorized to regulate prices in accordance with this scale, making the necessary allowances for differences in the cost of

transportation... So far as achieving its immediate aim was concerned, the measure was a failure." In June, 1777, a second law was passed, on the ground that the prices fixed by the first were "not adequate to the expence which will hereafter probably be incurred in procuring such articles." This law authorized the selectmen in the various towns, as often as once in two months, to fix prices for labor, and for necessaries of life. Prices were named for the most important commodities.

"In September, on the ground that the price-fixing measures 'have been very far from answering the salutary purposes for which they were intended,' the General Court completely repealed both laws." - p.167-175.

70. Lincoln, Francis H. Report of the committee of the town of Hingham, 1779, on the resolves of the Concord Convention of the seventeenth of July of that year fixing the prices of commodities. (Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Publications, v.10, 1907, p.116-119)

Contains a list of agricultural and other commodities the price of which was to be fixed at a certain figure from August 10, 1779.

71. Weedon, William B. Economic and social history of New England. 1620-1789. Boston and N.Y., Houghton, Mifflin and co., 1891. 2v.

"Many difficulties were sometimes created, sometimes aggravated, by the artificial efforts - common at that time - [about 1630] to control prices." The price of beaver had been fixed, but, when the sale of corn was forbidden to the Indians, the latter refused to sell beaver at the fixed price. "The court was obliged to remove the fixed rate, and the price ruled at 20 shillings... The Court made... a fruitless attempt to regulate the price of labor... These regulations lasted about six months and were repealed." - v.1, p.97-99.

"Wages had been fixed at certain prices, and to offset this interference the Court in 1634 limited the rate of profit at four pence in the shilling of cash cost in England on all importations of provisions, clothing, tools, or commodities, except cheese, wine, oil, vinegar, and liquors, which were left free on account of the extra risk they occasioned... In 1635 the Statutes... for limiting profits to four pence in the shilling, and for fixing rates of wages, were all repealed." - v.1 p.118.

"Wages are regulated and fines are imposed for excess; also for excessive prices charged by the merchant." [1672] - v.1, p.275.

Michigan

72. Utley, Henry M., and others. Michigan as a province, territory and state, the twenty-sixth member of the federal union. [N.Y.] The publishing society of Michigan, 1906. 4v.

Michigan as a province. "The prices of beaver skins were fixed at the office of the Farmers General, the Company of the Hundred Associates organized [by Richelieu] to handle the affairs of the colony. If the furs were sold at that office the payment was in exchange upon Paris or Rochelle; if sold to a private dealer, payment was in the currency of the country, which was greatly depreciated... The privilege of traffic in skins and furs was conferred for fifteen years provided

that the European inhabitants who were neither maintained nor paid at the company's expense might freely carry on the fur trade with the savages on the condition that they should sell the beaver skins to the agents of the company only, who should pay therefor a certain specified minimum price. This charter was granted by Louis XIII in 1627." - v.1, p.102, 111, 112.

Mississippi

73. Garner, James W. Reconstruction in Mississippi. N.Y., The Macmillan co., 1901. 422p.

"In the prosecution of the war, it became necessary to create some new and unusual offices. For instance, there were, at one time or another... price commissioners." - p.39.

In December, 1863, funds appropriated by the State were distributed among the indigent. For the payment of the treasury notes a tax was imposed, payment of which "was permitted to be made in kind at prices fixed by the State price commissioners." - p.45.

When salt was scarce speculators did a thriving business, "but the legislature came to the rescue of the people, and carefully regulated the price of the article, and imposed heavy penalties on those who exceeded the schedule prices in their charges." (Laws of 1861. p.164) - p.46.

In 1864, "The adoption of the practice of the State government in impressing private property made it necessary to fix a schedule of prices to be paid for property thus taken. For this purpose two commissioners were appointed, and they divided the state into four 'price' districts." The schedule adopted in April, 1864, for the more important articles is given. (O.R., Series 1, v.52, pt.2, p.509) - p.50.

74. Wailles, E.L.C. Report on the agriculture and geology of Mississippi. Embracing a sketch of the social and natural history of the State... Published by order of the legislature. [n.p.] E. Barnsdale, State printer, 1854. 271p.

"When the country came under the dominion of Spain, a market was opened in New Orleans, a trade in tobacco was established, and a fixed and remunerating price was paid for it, delivered at the King's warehouse. Tobacco thus became the first marketable staple production of Mississippi." - p.132.

"The monopoly of the tobacco trade was retained by the King of Spain, and the price paid for all that passed inspection at his warehouses was uniform." - p.133.

Montana

75. Laws, resolutions and memorials of the State of Montana passed by the extraordinary session of the sixteenth legislative assembly held at Helena... 1919. Pub. by authority. Helena, Mont., State publishing co., [1919].

Chap. 21: "An act making the Board of Railroad Commissioners ex-officio the Montana Trade Commission, for regulating of prices and

charges of commodities, foodstuffs and products, articles of merchandise and farm implements and machinery... prohibiting unjust and unreasonable profits; prohibiting unreasonable and unjust charges for commodities, foodstuffs and products, articles of merchandise and farm implements and machinery."

The commission is granted power to "establish maximum prices or establish a reasonable margin of profit to be charged in any particular locality for all commodities."

76. State control of prices in Montana and Indiana subject of study by U. S. Chamber of Commerce committee. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.3, part 2, Oct.-Dec. 1920, p.24, 79)

"The Indiana Statute referred chiefly to coal and expires in the spring... The Montana law... made of the State's railroad commissioners a Montana trade commission and gave the board power to license all persons engaged in buying and selling commodities in the State. The power to regulate carried with it the power to establish maximum prices or reasonable margins of profit."

New Hampshire

- 76a. Acts and laws of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, 1696-1771. Portsmouth, D. & R. Fowle, 1771.

Nov. 18, 1707, chap. 19, p.32. An act for the encouragement of the inhabitants of Her Majesty's province of New Hampshire in the making of tar, to be transported into Her Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain and otherwise, for the encouragement of trade. Sets a rate on all tar made in the province; tar at such rate to be received in payment of taxes. For the ensuing year the price is set at twenty shillings per barrel.

- 76b. Acts and laws of the State of New Hampshire... by order of the General Assembly... March 21, 1776 - June 27, 1780. Exeter, N.H., 1780.

Jan. 18, 1777. An act for regulating the prices of sundry articles, therein enumerated. Regulates wages also.

77. Batchellor, Albert S., ed. Early state papers of New Hampshire, including the constitution of 1784, Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and records of the President and council from June, 1784, to June, 1787, with [appendices] Manchester, John B. Clarke, public printer; [etc., etc.], 1891-93. 3v. ([New Hampshire. Provincial and state papers] v.20-22)

Journal of the Senate, February 28, 1786: An act to regulate the price and assize of bread was read a third time and voted that the same pass to be enacted - sent down for concurrence." - v.20, p.471.

78. New Hampshire historical society. Collections... Concord [etc.], 1824-1915. 1lv.

An account of the regulation of the "prices of the necessary and convenient articles of life" recommended by the committee composed of representatives of the states of Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island meeting at Providence from December 25,

1776, to January 2, 1777. A list of the prices fixed is given. - v.9, p.258-267.

Record of the commissioners' meeting at New Haven in January, 1778, attended by representatives from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, at which the price of a number of articles was fixed. - v.9, p.272-303.

79. U. S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-General by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Laws of New Hampshire: An act for regulating the prices of sundry articles therein enumerated. Jan. 18, 1777. - p.466. Repealed Nov. 27, 1777.

An act in addition to an act, entitled, an act for the regulating of the prices of sundry articles therein enumerated. April 10, 1777. - p.471. Repealed Nov. 27, 1777.

New Jersey

80. Sumner, William Graham. The financier and the finances of the American revolution. N.Y., Dodd, Mead and co., 1891. 2v.

On January 26, 1777, the Committee of Safety of New Jersey had "a person before them for speaking contemptuously of the law to regulate prices. He was forced to give bonds to appear when wanted... In January 1778, the Council of Safety voted that the governor should advise magistrates to enforce strictly a State Act for the regulation of prices, which had been passed December 11, 1777. Very many cases follow during that winter and spring in which the law was rigorously enforced. - v.1, p.62, 63.

81. U. S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Laws of New Jersey, 1777: An act for regulating and limiting the prices of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing, Dec. 11, 1777. - p.513. Contains a list of commodities for which a maximum price is fixed.

An act to suspend, for a limited time, the operation of an act, entitled an act for regulating and limiting the price of labour, and of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing. June 22, 1778. - p.529.

The above act was again suspended, for a limited time, by acts passed on Oct. 7, 1778 and Dec. 3, 1778. - p.530, 531.

An act for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessities of life. Dec. 21, 1779. - p.535. The price of salt and military stores is not limited. The act for the regulating and limiting the price of labour and of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade... of March 31, 1778, is repealed.

An act for suspending the operation of an act, entitled, an act for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessities of life. Feb. 26, 1780. - p.553.

An act to repeal sundry acts restricting the trade and commerce of this state. June 8, 1781. - p.581.

New York

82. Combinations to maintain prices not always illegal. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.68, no.1761, 1899, p.545-546)

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court laid down the rule that agreements which have for their purpose the realization of a fair price for the product manufactured and sold, do not contravene any rule of public policy though they operate in restraint of trade. The court ruled that where the agreement deals with an article of prime necessity and seeks through its terms to prevent competition in trade therein, and to control the market price thereof, it invades the sanctity of a sound public policy and therefore is unwise.

83. Dairyman's league, Albany, N.Y. Shall the state fix milk prices? (In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Hearings on meat packer legislation. 1920. pt.12, p.920-923)

Memoranda filed by the Dairyman's League (Inc.) protesting against the passage of bills to regulate milk prices pending in the N.Y. State legislature. Introduced into the hearings by H. Arthur Morgan of Galvez, La.

84. New York (State) Dept. of foods and markets. Second annual report. 1915. Albany, J.B. Lyon co., printers, 1916. 33p.

"The first service of the Department to consumers was to force the large bakers to restore the five-cent price for a loaf of bread after they had increased it to six cents. This result was effected through a public investigation... Another service to the consumer came in the reduction in the retail price of cold storage eggs... They could be sold at retail at a good profit at thirty cents a dozen, yet following the usual custom during October and November they were sold all over the city [New York] as strictly fresh laid eggs at from forty-five cents to sixty cents a dozen. The Department issued a regulation requiring jobbers and retailers to post signs on 'cold storage' eggs and also to display the cost price. In less than a week stores all over the city advertised cold storage eggs at thirty cents to thirty-five cents a dozen." - p.5-6.

85. U.S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and

indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Laws of New York, 1778: An act to procure a supply of shoes and stockings for the troops raised under the direction of this state. Mar. 19, 1778. - p.585. The price to be paid for the shoes and stockings is fixed.

An act to regulate the wages of mechanicks and labourers, the prices of goods and commodities and the charges of inn-holders, within this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned. April 3, 1778. - p.595. Fixes prices for a large number of agricultural and other commodities. Persons having a surplus must not refuse to sell.

Act suspending foregoing act. June 29, 1778. - p.601.

Act to supply soldiers' families with necessaries at fixed prices. June 30, 1778. - p.602.

Act repealing act of April 3, 1778, regulating wages, prices, etc. Oct. 28, 1778. - p.603.

An act more effectually to provide supplies of flour, meal and wheat for the army. Oct. 31, 1778. - p.605. Fixes prices to be paid for flour, meal and wheat seized for use of the army.

An act to procure a further supply of shoes and stockings for the troops raised under the direction of this state. Mar. 8, 1779. - p.614.

An act for procuring an immediate supply of flour and peas for the use of the army. Sept. 4, 1779. - p.619. Price of flour, wheat, and peas is fixed.

Act amending foregoing act. Oct. 13, 1779. - p.626. The price of flour, wheat, and peas to be the current price at the time of seizure.

An act for a general limitation of prices, and to prevent engrossing and withholding, within this State. Feb. 26, 1780. - p.636. Fixes maximum prices for a large number of commodities.

North Carolina

. Hamilton, J.G. de Roulhac. Reconstruction in North Carolina. N.Y., Longmans, Green & co., 1914. 683p.

During the Civil War, "the State was without an adequate source for a supply of salt, and this early occupied the attention of the convention. An ordinance was passed, providing for the election of a commissioner to manufacture salt and sell it to the people at cost price." (Ordinances, 2 Sess., no.8) - p.75.

"At the Governor's recommendation, the legislature authorized him to purchase and store provisions to sell to the poor at cost, a large quantity was purchased in the fall of 1862, but only a small part was needed, as the crops were unusually good." - p.78.

. The State records of North Carolina. Published under the supervision of the trustees of the public libraries, by order of the General assembly. Goldsboro, N.C., Nash Brothers, printers, [etc.,etc.] 1886-1907. 26v.

Vol.24, Laws 1777-1788. An act for appointing district auditors for the settlement of public claims. - p.373 (1781). The auditors appointed had full power to adjust all claims against the State for articles furnished or impressed at certain fixed prices, of which a long list is given.

An act for continuing the district auditors of this state, directing their duty in office, and for other purposes. - p.387 (1781).

An act to enable the governor, with the advice of the Council of the State to procure tobacco for the purpose of obtaining arms and for other purposes. - p.407 (1781). The governor is authorized to purchase, borrow or impress the necessary quantity of tobacco or other exportable produce, for which tax-free and interest bearing certificates may be given, "such articles being first valued in specie, according to law."

88. U. S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Laws of North Carolina, 1780: An act for the more effectually preventing engrossing and forestalling for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purposes therein mentioned. - p.680. A permit is declared necessary for selling merchandise, before obtaining which the would-be merchant must swear that he will not ask or take any greater profits than are allowed by this act.

Pennsylvania

88a. Laws enacted in a General Assembly... May 12-Oct. 14, 1777. Lancaster, Francis Bailey, 1777.

Oct. 13, 1777. An act for constituting a council of safety, and vesting the same with the powers therein mentioned. Appoints a Council of Safety with power to regulate prices.

88b. Laws enacted in the Second General Assembly... of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania... Oct. 1777-Jan. 1778. Lancaster, John Dunlap, 1778.

Jan. 2, 1778, chap. 44. An act to prevent forestalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing. The articles enumerated must be sold at a reasonable profit.

88c. Laws enacted in the second sitting of the Second General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania... Feb. 1778 [Lancaster, 1778]

April 1, 1778, chap. 60. An act for regulating the prices of the several articles herein mentioned for a limited time. Repealed by act of Sept. 9, 1778.

89. Sumner, William Graham. The financier and the finances of the American revolution. N.Y. Dodd, Mead and co., 1891. 2v.

On October 13, 1777, the Pennsylvania Assembly reconstituted the council of safety and issued a proclamation against forestallers and engrossers. "They set the price of whiskey at eight shillings and sixpence per gallon, to discourage the manufacture of it, because it raised the price of corn." - v.1, p.63.

"In May [1779?] the Pennsylvania Assembly passed a law suspending for a time the act regulating prices. The suspension was to last until the next meeting of the Assembly." - v.1, p.67.

In May, 1779, "a handbill was posted on the coffee-house at Philadelphia, with the signature 'Terra Firma', in which it was declared that the militia would bring before the civil magistrates those who raised prices... May 25, a great mass-meeting was held at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to fix a tariff of prices, and to take steps to carry the same into execution, 'throughout the United States'... June 1, the committee appointed... advertised that they had set prices as of May 1, and were investigating to find out what the prices were on April 1, in order to introduce those on July 1... They want a comprehensive policy adopted for fixing prices." - v.1, p.72.

90. U.S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; and presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Laws of Pennsylvania: An act for the better supply of the armies of the United States of America. Jan. 2, 1778. - p.716. Fixes prices of provisions and forage to be supplied to the army.

An act for regulating the prices of the several articles herein mentioned for a limited time. April 1, 1778. - p.729.

The foregoing act was suspended on May 25, 1778 and repealed on Sept. 9, 1778. - p.733, 736.

An act for the more effectually preventing engrossing and fore-stalling, for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Oct. 8, 1779. - p.761.

Rhode Island

90a. Acts and laws of His Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Newport, James Franklin, 1730.

June 13, 1721. An act for stating the price of hemp and flax which shall be paid into the general treasury. Provides that the price of hemp paid into the general treasury be eight pence per pound and that of flax ten pence per pound.

90b. Acts and resolves.

Jan. 8, 1777. An act to prevent monopolies and oppression, by excessive and unreasonable prices for many of the necessities and conveniences of life, and for preventing engrossers, and for the better supply of our troops in the army with such necessities as may be wanted. Fixes maximum prices for a long list of necessary commodities and for labor. Certain alterations in these prices are made by an act of May, 1777.

91. Sumner, William Graham. The financier and the finances of the American revolution. N.Y., Dodd, Mead and co., 1891. 2v.

"Rhode Island took up the propositions of the price Convention [held in Providence December 25, 1776-January 2, 1777] with great zeal. The penalty of demanding more than the tariff price was set at the value

of the article, - half to the State and half to the informer." - v. 1, p. 56.

"In February, 1777, another Act against monopolies was passed in Rhode Island, a committee being appointed in each seaport town to determine whether European goods were sold according to the price tariff limitation. In March it was found necessary to explain the price tariff, and it was amended as to wages and some of the prices. It was also enacted that if some people were in want, while others had superfluity, Justices of the Peace might order constables to break open the buildings of the latter and supply the former at lawful prices. In May, another Act against monopoly was passed. In June all the restrictions on the price of salt were repealed; and it appears that in many towns no committees had been appointed to enforce the price law. In August the Acts to prevent monopoly and engrossing were repealed." - v. 1, p. 57.

"In 1778 and 1779, the chief interest of Rhode Island in the price conventions was to induce the other New England States to provide quotas of militia to help defend Rhode Island. The help which was promised was never given." - v. 1, p. 66.

"A price convention of the State of Rhode Island assembled at East Greenwich August 10 [1779]. There were full delegations from all the towns. They adopted resolutions following closely those of the Concord Convention, and called another convention to meet in November." - v. 1, p. 75.

92. U.S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December, 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 1150p.

Laws of Rhode Island: An act to prevent monopolies and oppression, by excessive and unreasonable prices for many of the necessities and conveniences of life, and for preventing engrossers, and for the better supply of our troops in the army and such necessities as may be wanted. Dec. 1776. - p. 823. Fixes maximum prices for a large number of commodities.

An act in addition to an act, passed the last session of assembly, for preventing monopolies and oppression. Feb., 1777. - p. 831.

An act in addition to and amendment of an act, entitled, "an act to prevent monopolies and oppression, and for the better supply of our troops," etc. March, 1777. - p. 832.

An act to prevent monopoly and oppression, by excessive and unreasonable prices for many of the necessities and conveniences of life, and for preventing engrossers, and for the better supply of our troops in the army with such necessities as may be wanted. May 1777. - p. 835. Alters prices as set in December, 1776.

Act against monopoly and oppression, etc. repealed. Aug., 1777. - p. 851

An act regulating the toll to be taken by millers. May 1779. - p. 860.

All these acts may be found in Records of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. Printed by order of the General assembly. Ed. by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State, Providence, Cooke, Jackson, and co., 1863. v. 8, 1776-1779.

Act giving preferential prices to soldiers and their families. May 1777. - p. 850.

- . Weeden, William B. Economic and social history of New England. 1620-1789. Boston and N.Y., Houghton, Mifflin and co., 1891. 2v.
"Rhode Island fixed the prices of sugar in 1777." - p.794. (Records of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. v.8, 1776-79, p.133)

South Carolina

- a. Statutes at large. Ed. under the authority of the legislature, by Thomas Cooper, Columbia, S.C.
July 23, 1687, v.2, no.45. An act to ascertain the prices of commodities of the country's growth. Provides that debts and other contracts may be discharged "by corne at two shillings the bushel, Indian Pease at two shillings sixpence the bushel, English Pease at three shillings sixpence the bushel, Porke at twenty shillings per cwt., Beefe at twopence the pound, Tobacco at tw *** pence the pound, Tarr at eight shillings the barrell." The act is not to be in force longer than twenty-three months after its ratification.
March 16, 1695-6, v.2, no.130. An act for regulating publick houses and to ascertain the prices of liquors. Fixes minimum selling prices of certain liquors for three years. Continued by act no.169 of August 26, 1699.
Feb. 13, 1719, no.417. An act for the encouragement of planting and relief of debtors. Makes rice, skins, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, pork or beef legal tender for payment of debts.
May 29, 1744, v.3, no.708. An act for the further improvement and encouraging the produce of silk and other manufactures in this Province, and to repeal an act of the General Assembly entitled An act to encourage the making of hemp, passed the 23rd day of February, 1723. Provides for the appointment of Commissioners with power to purchase silk balls and drawn silk produced in the province at certain fixed prices.
Provides also for the payment of bounties or premiums on wine, oil, flax, hemp, wheat, barley, cotton, indigo, ginger.
Mar. 16, 1749, v.3, no.768. An act for regulating the assize of bread. Contains a table of the assize of bread. This is the first act passed in the province for regulating the price and assize of bread.
- b. [South Carolina. Laws]
Dec. 20, 1740. An act for regulating the buildings hereafter to be erected or built in Charles-Town. Fixes price of cypress and pine boards and other building materials as well as the wages of the builders.
- . Acts of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, passed in December, 1862, and February and April, 1863. Printed by order of the legislature. Columbia, S.C., Charles P. Pelham, State printer, 1863.
No.4634. An act to prohibit extortion and punish extortioners.
Feb. 6, 1863. An attempt to prevent extortionate prices by the threat of fines and imprisonment, juries to determine the reasonableness of the prices asked.

Utah

- 94a. Baskin, R.N. Reminiscences of early Utah. [Salt Lake City, Tribune-reporter printing co.] 1914. 252p.

Chapter 19, p.204-208, deals with the Mormon business system. Several passages are quoted from a speech of Senator Thomas Kearns of Utah, reported in the Congressional Record of February 28, 1905. He points out that the business power of the president of the church is a practical monopoly. The tithing system is outlined.

- 94b. Cannon, Frank J., and O'Higgins, Harvey J. Under the prophet in Utah. Boston, C.M. Clark publishing co., 1911. 402p.

In chapter 18, the Prophet of Mormon, an account is given of the rule of Joseph Smith, including tithing of the people and monopolistic trading in necessary commodities.

95. Warrum, Noble, ed. Utah since statehood. Historical and biographical. Chicago-Salt Lake, S.J. Clarke publishing co., 1919-1920. 4v..

"Finding it impossible to keep commerce out of the territory, the church leaders decided to embark in trade... On October 16, 1868, the Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution... was organized, with Brigham Young as president. The principal reason for the establishment of the institution was that it was felt the independent merchants were charging excessively high prices for all lines of imported goods. The theory was that by purchasing in large quantities and selling to customers at barely sufficient advance to keep the concern going the people would be protected from the high prices of avaricious dealers... The Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution is still one of the leading mercantile houses of Utah and the Intermountain country." - v.1, p.278.

96. Whitney, Orson F. History of Utah. Salt Lake City, Utah, George Q. Cannon & Sons co., publishers, 1892-1904. 4v.

An account of the inception and development (1868-1871) of the Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution. "It is in no sense derogatory to earlier agitators... to claim for the Mormon people and their great leader the merit of having developed the principle [of cooperation] to the highest perfection it has known in the United States." - v.2, Chap. 13, p.276.

Virginia

97. Doyle, J. A. English colonies in America. N.Y., Henry Holt and co., 1882-1907. 5v.

V.1. - Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas.

In 1631 the Virginian legislature fixed the price of tobacco at sixpence a pound. Two years later it was raised to ninepence. - p.194.

98. Hening, William W. The statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia, from the first session of the legislature, in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia. Richmond [etc.] 1819-1823. 13v.

General

V.1, p.469-470, March 1657-8, Act 76: Encouragement for staple commodities. Provides for the payment of premiums for the production of silk, flax, hops or other staple commodities, except tobacco. Fixed prices are given for wheat, silk, flax and hops.

V.2, p.221-222, Oct. 1665, Act 10: An act preparatory to a stint or cessation. Debts contracted after Sept. 1, 1666, for money or tobacco may be discharged in kind or in wheat at the rate of one bushel for 30 lbs. of tobacco or three shillings in money, or in flax at the rate of one lb. for 3 lbs. of tobacco or four pence in money.

V.2, p.506-507, November 1682, Act 12: An act for the advancement of manufactures of the growth of this country, and for the better and more speedy payment of debts and levies.. Prices of various commodities rated in payment or part payment of debts.

V.9, p.375-377, Oct. 1777, Chap.8: An act for speedily clothing the troops raised by this commonwealth now in continental service. Goods may be seized by commissioners for use of army and paid for at a price determined after valuation.

V.9, p.445-449, May, 1778: Chap. 1: An act for raising volunteers to join the grand army. Enables volunteers to obtain any articles they need at the prices prevailing in 1774.

V.9, p.454-456, May, 1778, Chap. 4: Fixes prices at which troops may obtain necessary articles.

V.9, p.565-567, Oct. 1778, Chap. 30: Groceries furnished officers and men at stipulated prices.

V.10, p.23-27, May, 1779, Chap. 6: An act concerning officers, soldiers, sailors and marines. Authorizes them to receive certain necessary articles at stipulated prices.

V.10, p.233-237, May, 1780, Chap. 8: An act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessities for the use of the army. Commissioners to be appointed to procure provisions for the army by purchase or impressment at stipulated prices.

V.10, p.344-346, Oct. 1780, Chap.5: An act to revive and amend the act entitled an act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessities for the use of the army. Provisions to be obtained at fixed prices.

V.10, p.29-30, May 1779, Chap. 9: An act for fixing the allowance of the members of the general assembly. Wages of members of the general assembly to be paid on the basis of so many pounds of tobacco the value of which is to be estimated by the grand jury. (For similar acts see v.10, p.104,228)

Corn

V.1, p.125, March, 1623-1624, no.14: For the encouragement of men to plant store of corne, the prise shall not be stinted, but it shall be free for every man to sell it as deere as he can.

V.1, p.172, Feb., 1631-1632, Act. 45: Price of corn not to be limited.

V.1, p.197, Sept., 1632, Act. 39: Price of corn not to be limited.

V.1, p.347, Nov., 1647, Act 9: Fixes selling price of Indian corn at one hundred pounds of tobacco per barrel.

V.6, p.563, August, 1755, Chap. 6: An act to regulate the price of Indian corn in the present scarcity. No person to charge more than 12 shillings and sixpence per barrel for Indian corn until October 10, 1756.

Hides and Shoes

V. 2, p. 123, March, 1661-1662, Act 111: Price of hides and shoes fixed.

Tobacco

V. 1, p. 162, Feb., 1631-1632, Act 19: Tobacco not to be bartered for goods except for country produce at less than sixpence per pound on the prime cost.

V. 1, p. 188, Sept., 1632, Act 20: Tobacco not to be bartered for any goods at less than sixpence a pound on the prime cost of the goods.

V. 1, p. 206, Feb., 1632-1633, Act 1: Price of tobacco to be sixpence per pound.

V. 1, p. 210, Aug., 1633, Act 1: Price of tobacco to be ninepence per pound.

V. 1, p. 225, Jan., 1639-1640: Price of tobacco for 1639 to be not less than threepence per pound.

V. 1, p. 226, Jan., 1639-1640, Act 9: "Tobacco made 1640 not to be sold under 12d. per pound and 2s. per pound, next year's crop on forfeiture of the whole crop."

V. 6, p. 568-569, Oct. 1755, chap. 5: An act to enable the inhabitants of this colony to discharge their tobacco debts in money for this present year. Tobacco debts may be paid off at the rate of sixteen shillings and eightpence per hundred pounds of tobacco for a period of ten months.

V. 7, p. 240-241, Sept. 1758, chap. 6: An act to enable the inhabitants of this colony to discharge their public dues, officers fees, and other tobacco debts, in money, for the ensuing year. Tobacco debts payable at the rate of sixteen shillings and eightpence per hundred pounds of tobacco for one year.

98a. Times and Alexandria advertiser, Alexandria, Va. [daily]

V. 1, no. 312, April 7, 1798. Assize of bread.

V. 2, no. 486, Oct. 31, 1798. Assize of bread.

99. U. S. Department of justice. Emergency legislation passed prior to December 1917, dealing with the control and taking of private property for the public use, benefit or welfare; presidential proclamations and executive orders thereunder, to and including January 31, 1918, to which is added a reprint of analogous legislation since 1775. Collected, annotated, and indexed under the direction of the Attorney-general by J. Reuben Clark, jr. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918, 1150p.

Laws of Virginia, 1780: An act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessities for the use of the army (1780). - p. 963. Stipulated prices are to be charged for the provisions.

An act to revive and amend the act entitled an act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessities for the use of the army. (1780). - p. 975.

An act to empower the governor and council to fix the value of provisions impressed for the use of the army. (1781). - p. 984.

99a. Virginia gazette and general advertiser, Richmond, Va.

V. 5, no. 214, Sept. 8, 1790. Assize of bread for the city of Richmond.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

General

100. Canada. Department of labour. Seventh annual report on wholesale prices, Canada. 1916. Ottawa, Govt. printing bureau, 1917. 295p.
In Appendix B, Prices in Other Countries, (p.253-285) brief summaries of the food control policies in the following countries after the outbreak of war are given: United Kingdom, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Australia, and New Zealand.
101. Foreign food prices as affected by the war. Washington, 1915. 129p. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bul. 170)
Gives the regulations of the various European countries to control the food supply. Based upon data furnished by the Department of State through its consular service. The files of the Monthly Labor Review should also be consulted for the war period.
102. Government regulation of prices during the war. (In Canada, Department of labour, Labour gazette, v.17, no.5, May, 1917, p.392-410)
Reprinted in Congressional Record, v.55, June 18, 1917, p.3779-3785.
Gives brief summaries of "the more important measures, so far known, taken by the various countries for the control of prices and regulation of trade." - p.394.
103. Present situation as to price control in England, France and Italy. (In Federal Reserve Bulletin, v.6, no.3, Mar., 1920, p.243-247)
Brief summary of the price control measures during the war in the countries named.
104. U.S. Department of labor. Bureau of labor statistics. Monthly labor review.
The files of this journal should be consulted for the whole war period for reference to price control in foreign countries as well as in the United States.

Algeria

105. Décret réglementant la vente de la viande sur pied et de la viande abattue en Algérie. Feb. 5, 1919. (In Journal Officiel [France] Feb. 15, 1919, p.1735)
Establishes rules for fixing the price of live cattle. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919, p.106-107)

Laws

106. International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1923. Rome, 1924.

Ley 11, 226. Reference al control del comercio de carnes. (Law no. 11, 220 concerning supervision of the meat trade). 28 September, 1923. Boletín oficial, no.8888 (31 October, 1923). - p.116-119. Restricts the carrying on of the livestock trade to persons registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, and entrusts the supervision over livestock markets to the Ministry of Agriculture. "It is prohibited for the enrolled persons... to speculate on the supply of livestock or animal products intended for consumption or for export or again to make prices or alterations in prices which are not justified, or to create a monopoly by the purchase, sale and trade in live animals, or animal products; to conclude agreements for speculating in any locality or any area of population with a view to effecting business or controlling the market prices..."

Ley 11, 227. Facultando al poder ejecutivo para fijar los precios mínimo y máximo de venta de carne. (Law no.11, 227 authorizing the executive power to fix the minimum and maximum selling prices of meat.) 28 September, 1923. Boletín oficial, no.8888 (31 October, 1923). - p.119-121. Authorizes the executive power to fix periodically the minimum purchase prices of beef and cattle intended for export, and the maximum selling prices to the public within the national territory of meat intended for home consumption.

107. Law for fixing cattle and meat prices. Minimum price law. (In Review of the River Plate, 1923-1926)

Oct. 5, 1923: Translation of law for fixing cattle and meat prices.

Oct. 19, 1923: Decree governing the application of the above law fixing minimum prices for the purchase of beef and beef-producing cattle for export.

Oct. 26, Nov. 2, Nov. 9, Nov. 16, 1923: Discussion of opposition to the law.

Nov. 9, 1923: Decree suspending the operation of the minimum price law for six months. "On the expiring of that term future action will be guided by circumstances."

June 13, 1924: Memorial of the "Frigorifico" companies to the Minister of Agriculture, impugning the minimum price law as unconstitutional, "impracticable" and "contrary to every economic principle."

Dec. 5, 1924: Memorial of Argentine Rural Society to the president of the Republic asking that the government take measures to counteract the action of the alleged meat trust in the matter of cattle prices. "The minimum price law, a measure of defense and control, is an optional measure and... it has not yet been possible to appreciate either its advantages or its defects."

Jan. 8, 1926: Reference to the Meat Control Board of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Australia

108. Australia. Commonwealth bureau of census and statistics. Official yearbook, no.15, 1922. Melbourne, Govt. print., 1922.

"In June, 1915, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the Australian sugar output, paying the growers a fixed price of £ 18 per ton of raw sugar, subsequently raised in 1917 to £21. The Commonwealth Government disposed of the refined product at an average of £25 10s per ton in 1915, the object then being to enable the consumer to purchase sugar of 1A grade at 3d per lb. In January, 1916, however, the whole-sale price was raised to £29 5s per ton, and the retail price to 3-1/2d per lb. This arrangement was continued from year to year until June 26, 1920, when an agreement was made with the Queensland Government for a period of three years covering the seasons of 1920, 1921, and 1922 fixing the price of raw sugar for the first year at £30 6s 8d per ton and making that price the minimum for each of the succeeding seasons, any increase being limited to the extra cost of production, due to higher wages paid to the sugar workers to meet the increased cost of living. In order to recoup the Commonwealth Government for the loss entailed in the purchase at very high prices of large quantities of foreign sugar, owing to the shortage of the Australian crop, the whole-sale price of refined sugar was raised on March 25th, 1920, to £49 per ton, and the retail price to 6d per lb." - p.277-278.

109. Australia. Royal commission on the sugar industry. Report of the Royal commission on the sugar industry, together with evidence. Melbourne, A.J. Mullett, government printer for the State of Victoria, 1920.

A brief account of administrative control of the sugar industry in Australia. "There exists now in permanent statutory form a great actual measure of control by the State of Queensland, and a great potential measure of control by the states generally through their power of establishing price fixing machinery." - p.XLI-LVI.

110. Australia. Royal commission on the sugar industry. Report of the Royal commission on the sugar industry; together with minutes of evidence and appendices. Melbourne, A.J. Mullett, acting government printer for the State of Victoria, 1912-13. 2v.

Various arguments for and against public control of prices for raw sugar and sugar cane are discussed and it is recommended that the Australian parliament endeavor to acquire such powers as would enable the authorities to control the prices of raw sugar and sugar cane; that the price of raw sugar be fixed on a sliding scale by the Inter-State Commission and that the price of cane be fixed by a Board for each mill.- p.XLVIII-LV.

111. Australia's price fixing regulations and the results. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.104, no.2701, Mar. 31, 1917, p.1223)

Summary of a report of the Canadian trade commissioner in Melbourne which describes the Australian method of price fixing. "It is claimed

by the Federal Commissioners that large savings have been effected without subjecting the trading community to any material hardship or denying them profits in the same ratio as they received prior to the war."

112. Butter exports and price control scheme. (In Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.12, no.311, June 3, 1926, p.555)

Discusses the results of stabilization of the price of butter.

113. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Australia revised to October, 1922. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1922. 94p.

In June, 1915, the Commonwealth government assumed control of the Australian sugar output, paying the growers a fixed price which was later increased. - p.20, 21.

114. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and commercial situation of Australia to June, 1923. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1923. 83p.

"The Government will continue the existing embargo on sugar grown by coloured labour until 31st August, 1925, subject to conditions... After having arranged that the commodity shall be available to consumers at a reasonable price, all government control over sugar will cease." - p.19. A pool is to be formed free of government control, and is to provide sugar for the manufacture of goods for export at a price to be determined by a board on which the Commonwealth government will have a representative.

115. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the trade of Australia 1918. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1919. 62p. (Cmd. 351)

A wheat marketing scheme was entered into by the governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia to realize to the best advantage the wheat harvests of 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18. All growers were to participate equitably in the realization of the harvest and its proceeds, and the limited freights available were to be allotted among the States according to the exportable surplus of each. "The Australian Wheat Board fixes the price at which wheat may be sold, except in the case of poultry feed, which is left to the states to regulate."

116. Keith, Arthur B. War government of the British dominions. Oxford, Clarendon press; N.Y., Humphrey Milford, 1921. 353p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the world war. British series.)

"The lack of success in the efforts of the states to control food prices, induced action by the Commonwealth; in March, 1916, a Prices Adjustment Board was created with power to fix the prices of flour, bread, bran and pollard... Later the operations of the Board were widely increased." - p.64, 65.

117. Pastoral review [Australia]

Contains short articles, such as those listed below, on price fixing schemes in Australia and New Zealand during and since the war, and regular sections devoted to B.A.W.R.A. and the wheat pools.

V.24, no.11, Nov. 16, 1914, p.1072: Prices fixed by government.

"The experiment of the Government stepping in to fix its prices of certain foodstuffs during the war has not proved a success in New Zealand." The prices fixed for wheat and flour are given. (See also v.25, no.2, Feb. 16, 1915, p.152)

V.25, no.10, Oct. 16, 1915, p.961: Wheat acquisition in New South Wales. "The Government acquisition of wheat to the extent of 10-1/2 million bushels at 5s, has resulted in compensation claims by farmers, which amount to more than £500,000... It was stated that in many cases farmers had sold their wheat at 6s a bushel and that while the wheat was in transit, the Government proclamation was issued fixing the price at a lower rate."

V.26, no.12, Dec. 16, 1916, p.1202: The Australian wheat crop. Purchased by Britain, 4/9 a bushel f.o.b. (Announcement)

V.27, no.12, Dec. 15, 1917, p.1175-1176: British government control of the meat trade. (By the London correspondent.) The prices fixed for imported meat are given.

V.28, no.3, Mar. 16, 1918, p.238-239: Fixing prices: Beef and mutton, by Thomas Waddell. "In these days of fixing prices, it is natural that one should turn to history to see if similar experiments have been tried in the past, and how they succeeded." Examples from the history of England and France are given.

V.28, no.5, May 16, 1918, p.471: Proposed fixation of meat prices. Evidence before the Interstate Commission by Mr. J.F. Guthrie, Manager of Dalgety and Co., Limited, Geelong, Vic. "If prices are fixed lower than current values farmers and graziers will hold for wool, and will not go to the extra expense incurred in fattening for the meat market."

V.29, no.12, Dec. 16, 1919, p.1109-1110: Price fixing of primary products.

V.31, no.9, Sept. 16, 1921, p.719: Fixing of prices of meat in New South Wales.

118. Proposed meat export control board in Australia. (In U.S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v.12, no.7, Feb. 15, 1926, p.179)

"At the annual meeting of the Australian Meat Council on December 11, [1925] the principle of a meat Export Control Board was approved... It was stated that the Federal Government was prepared to introduce legislation to enable producers to control the export and marketing overseas of meat on the lines of control now exercised by the Dried Fruits Control Board provided a majority of the producers approved of such a measure."

119. Wilkinson, H.L. State regulation of prices in Australia. A treatise on price fixing and state socialism. Melbourne, Melville and Mullen Pty., Ltd., 1917. 275p.

The Australian experience is of special value, according to the author because in Australia interference with trade in the direction of fixing the prices of commodities has been neither misunderstood nor resisted. Moreover, "The conditions under which the price-fixing laws operated were more approaching the normal than in other countries where direct fixing of prices was attempted." A summary is given of the various state and federal laws regulating supplies and prices from 1914 to 1916. The many experiments made by the Australian governments in regulating prices are discussed and deductions are drawn that "serve to indicate the limitations of a policy of directly fixing prices."

Laws

120. Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, v.22, 1924. H.J. Green, Government printer for the State of Victoria, 1924.

No.38 of 1924: Dairy Produce Export Control Act Oct. 20, 1924. Provides for the establishment of a Dairy Produce Control Board to control the export, sale and disposal overseas of butter and cheese.

No. 40 of 1924: Dried Fruits Export Control Act. Oct. 20, 1924. Provides for a Dried Fruits Control Board to control the export, sale and disposal overseas of dried currants, sultanas and lexias.

New South Wales - Laws

121. Statutes of New South Wales. Sydney, government printer.

No. 27 of 1914: Wheat Acquisition Act, Dec. 11, 1914. Authorizes the governor to acquire by compulsion wheat in New South Wales and to sell or dispose of it at such prices as may be thought fit. Amended by no.28 of 1915.

No. 47 of 1919: Necessary Commodities Control Act. Dec. 22, 1919. An Act to provide for the control of necessary commodities and the prevention of profiteering; to repeal the Necessary Commodities Control Act, 1914: and for purposes consequent thereon and incidental thereto. Appoints a commission with power to fix prices of necessary commodities until Dec. 31, 1920.

No. 10 of 1920: Wheat Marketing Act, Nov. 1, 1920. Provides for the appointment of a State Wheat Board to market the wheat of 1920-21 at such prices as may be determined by the Australian Wheat Board. The Board may, as from December 1, 1920, fix the prices of flour, bran and pollard and any other product of wheat.

No. 39 of 1924: Voluntary Wheat Pool Guarantee Act. Dec. 19, 1924. Authorizes an agreement made on November 27, 1924, by the New South Wales Voluntary Wheat Pool Committee, the Colonial Treasurer and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia with regard to the marketing of wheat. The Committee or "Corporation" has power to "determine the price at which each cargo or parcel [of wheat] shall be sold either in Australia or overseas," under certain conditions.

Queensland

122. Broom millet pool. (In Queensland Agr. Jour. v. 25, part 4, April 1, 1926, p. 394)

"A Pool has been constituted for all broom millet produced in Queensland from seed sown after the 1st July, 1925, for a period of three years from the 11th March, 1926. The Board to administer the Pool will consist of two members elected annually by the growers and one appointed by the minister."

123. Cotton act regulations. (In Queensland Agr. Jour., v. 21, part 2, Feb. 1924, p. 154)

"An order in council has been issued by which all seed cotton now within the State of Queensland and grown within the State before July 31, 1924, is acquired for the Crown."

124. Cotton pool. (In Queensland Agr. Jour. v. 25, part 4, April 1, 1926, p. 394)

"A pool has been constituted for all seed cotton produced in Queensland after the 1st January, 1927, for a period of five years. The Board to administer this Pool will consist of seven representatives selected by the growers and one member appointed by the minister."

125. Primary products pools. (In Queensland Agr. Jour., v. 24, part 4, Oct. 1, 1925, p. 339-344)

Text of speech by the Minister for Agriculture and Stock on the occasion of the second reading of the Primary Products Pools Act Amendment Bill. "What we should aim at is continuity of policy, and the stabilisation of markets and prices, ensuring to the producer a fair return for his labour, and to the consumer an economic price based on the cost of production."

126. Proposed bounty on Queensland cotton. (In Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v. 12, no. 24, June 14, 1926, p. 831)

"A proposal is before the Queensland, Australia, Tariff Board to give cotton growers a bounty of about 4.06 cents per pound for seed cotton...The bounty would take the place of a guaranteed selling price of 10.65 cents now given jointly by the Commonwealth and Queensland governments...Private reports state that already many farmers have expressed their intention to expand the cotton area during the...1926-27 season if the bounty becomes effective." (Law passed Aug. 23, 1926)

Laws

127. Acts of the Parliament of Queensland. Brisbane, government printer.

5 Geo. 5, no. 3, 1914: Control of Trade Act, Aug. 26, 1914. Provides for the appointment of a Board of Control with power to specify the maximum price that may be charged for any commodity.

6 Geo. 5, no. 5, 1915: Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act, Oct. 6, 1915. An act to provide for the constitution of a central sugar cane prices board and of local sugar cane prices boards, and to regulate the powers and duties of such boards, and for other purposes consequent thereon. This act was amended in 1917, 1921, 1922.

10 Geo. 5, no. 33, 1920: Profiteering Prevention Act, March 11, 1920. Provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Prices with power to fix maximum prices for any commodity.

11 Geo. 5, no. 4, 1920: Wheat Pool Act, Nov. 29, 1920: This act confers on a State Wheat Board power to sell or arrange for the sale of wheat and fixes a penalty to which is liable anyone selling or delivering wheat to or buying wheat from any person other than the Board. The provisions of the Wheat Pool Act of 1920 with certain modifications, were extended by proclamation of June 12, 1925, to include wheat harvested during the seasons 1925-1926, 1926-1927, and 1927-1928."

13 Geo. 5, no. 4, 1920: Primary Producers' Organization Act, Aug. 15, 1922. Provides for the establishment of the "Queensland Producers' Association" consisting of a council of agriculture, district councils and local producers' associations, the council having power to stabilize the prices of primary produce in order to insure a fair remuneration to the producer. (Amended by 14 Geo. 5, no. 36, 1923 and 16 Geo. 5, no. 6, 1925)

13 Geo. 5, no. 9, 1920: Primary Products Pools Act, Sept. 26, 1922. Provides for the constitution of Boards to represent growers of specific commodities with power to regulate the marketing of those commodities. (Amended by 14 Geo. 5, no. 31 and 16 Geo. 5, no. 4)

14 Geo. 5, no. 28, 1923: Cotton Industry Act, Nov. 12, 1923. Guarantees prices to cotton growers for seed cotton acquired by the Crown, provides for the ginning of such cotton and prohibits the growing of ratoon cotton plants or of any cotton plants except for commercial purposes. This act was amended in 1924 but not with respect to price fixing.

16 Geo. 5, no. 26, 1925: Wheat Pool Act Amendment Act, Nov. 12, 1925. Amends the Wheat Pool Act of 1920 and makes provision for the constitution of a Board under the Primary Products Pools Act, 1922 to 1925, in relation to wheat and for the transfer to such Board of the functions of the State Wheat Board, in which case the Wheat Pool Act of 1920 shall be repealed.

South Australia - Laws

128. South Australia. Acts of the Parliament of South Australia. Adelaide, Government printer.

5 and 6 Geo. 5, 1915, no. 1229: Wheat Harvest (1915-1916) Act, Dec. 23, 1915. Authorizes the government to enter into contracts for the marketing of wheat or to compulsorily acquire it, up to Oct. 31, 1916, and to sell all such wheat at the best price obtainable at the time. Amended by nos. 1251 of 1916, 1291 of 1917, 1343 of 1918, 1229 of 1919.

10 Geo. 5, 1919, no. 1414: Prices Regulation Act, Dec. 4, 1919. Provides for the establishment of a Prices Regulation Commission with power to fix maximum prices for any commodities. Repeals Prices Regulation Act, no. 1151 of 1914. Repealed by no. 1463, Oct. 5, 1921.

11 Geo. 5, 1920, no. 1426: Wheat marketing and Transportation Act. Nov. 11, 1920. Provides for the marketing of the wheat harvest of 1920-21 by the government and for the gristing of the wheat.

15 Geo. 5, 1924, no. 1657: Dried Fruits Act, Dec. 24, 1924. Makes provision for the establishment of a Dried Fruits Board with power to fix the maximum prices to be charged for the sale of dried currants, sultanas or lexias by wholesale or retail. Amended by 16 Geo. 5, 1925, no. 1702.

15 Geo. 5, 1924, no. 1655: Fair Prices Act, Dec. 24, 1924. Authorizes the holding of investigations into the existence of combines formed to control prices, and grants to the Board of Industry power to fix maximum prices for any commodity sold by such combines at a price detrimental to the public.

16 Geo. 5, 1925, no. 1690: Voluntary Wheat Pool Agreement Ratification Act, Dec. 10, 1925. Continues the voluntary wheat pool formed Oct. 27, 1924 until 1927-28. The Committee shall "determine the price at which each cargo or parcel of wheat shall be sold either in Australia or overseas," under certain conditions.

Victoria - Laws

129. Acts of the Parliament...of the State of Victoria. Melbourne, government printer.

5 Geo. 5, 1914, no. 2516: Price of Goods Act, Sept. 9, 1914. Authorizes the Governor during the existence of a state of war to appoint a Prices Board on whose advice he may fix maximum selling prices of commodities. Continued and amended by no. 2577 of 1914 and 2580 of 1915.

6 Geo. 5, 1915, no. 2812: Wheat Marketing Act, Dec. 30, 1915. Authorizes the government to control the marketing of the wheat harvest of 1915-16. Extended and amended by nos. 2846 of 1916, 2917 of 1917, 2969 of 1918, 3031 of 1919.

10 Geo. 5, 1919, no. 3030: An act to restrict undue profit-taking and to provide for the control of necessary commodities and for other purposes. Dec. 30, 1919. The Necessary Commodities Control Act 1919 provides for the appointment of a Commission with power to investigate prices and to fix maximum prices and rates of profit.

11 Geo. 5, 1920, no. 3076: Wheat Marketing and Transportation Act, Sept. 28, 1920. Provides for the marketing by the government of the wheat harvest of 1920-21 and for the gristing of the wheat.

15 Geo. 5, 1924, no. 3338: Wheat Marketing (Winding up) Act, May 21, 1924. An act to provide for the winding up of matters outstanding in connection with the administration of the Wheat Marketing Acts and the Wheat Marketing and Transportation Act, 1920.

Western Australia

130. Australian legislative digest. Summary of principal bills introduced into, and acts passed by, the parliaments of Australia during 1925. Published under the authority of the premier of New South Wales. Sydney, Alfred James Kent, government printer, 1926.

Western Australia. Dried Fruits Bill: To enable the State to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Control Act. Provision is made for appointment of board to make contracts for purchase or sale of dried fruits, to fix export quota of each grower, and with power to fix maximum wholesale and retail prices.

Read third time, Council, Dec. 17, 1925.

Read first time, Assembly, Dec. 17, 1925.

(In abeyance)

131. Western Australia. Royal commission on the wheat marketing scheme. Interim report. (Second Session of 1918) Perth, Fred. Wm. Simpson, government printer, 1918.

A brief review of the wheat marketing scheme or pool and a report with regard to its future operations and control.

Laws

132. Acts of the Parliament of Western Australia. Perth, Government printer.

7 Geo. 5, 1916, no. 18: Wheat Marketing Act, Dec. 5, 1916. Authorizes the government to control the marketing of wheat in Western Australia during the harvest season of 1916-17. Extended and amended by nos. 33 of 1917, 26 of 1918, 12 and 32 of 1919, 39 of 1920, 18 of 1921.

10 Geo. 5, 1919, no. 53: Prices Regulation Act, Dec. 17, 1919. Provides for the appointment of three Commissioners on whose recommendation the governor may fix maximum wholesale or retail prices for necessary commodities in any proclaimed area. Amended and continued until Dec. 31, 1921, by no. 16 of 1920.

Austria

133. Kaiserliche verordnung über die versorgung der bevölkerung mit bedarfsgegenständen. March 24, 1917. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, 56 stück, Mar. 28, 1917, p. 317-328)

Regulates the provisioning of the population with articles of primary necessity. The Minister of Commerce is authorized to fix, together with the other competent ministers, and in consultation with the Central Commission for the control of prices, maximum prices for such articles. (For French translation, see International Institute of Agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1917, p. 35-49)

134. Madsen, A. W. The State as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p. 272-276.

In discussing the State monopoly of tobacco in Austria, the author calls attention to the fact that planters must obtain a special license to cultivate tobacco and are bound to obey all regulations governing cultivation, fiscal surveillance, and the delivery of the whole crop to the Administration. Selling prices are fixed by authority of the Finance Minister.

135. Verordnung des leiters des Ackerbauministeriums in einvernehmen mit den beteiligten Ministern, betreffend die regelung des rindviehverkehres. May 1, 1917. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, 77 stück, May 3, 1917, p. 493-497)

Regulates the cattle trade. Provides for the fixing of maximum prices and for the encouragement and development of cattle breeding. (For French translation, see International Institute of Agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1917, p. 335-341)

Belgium

136. Fiske, John. The unseen world and other essays. Boston, 1904.

"The turning point of the great Dutch revolution [1584-85], so far as it concerned the provinces which now constitute Belgium was the famous siege and capture of Antwerp. The siege was long and the resistance obstinate and the city would probably not have been captured if famine had not come to the assistance of the besiegers. It is interesting to inquire what steps the civic authorities had taken to prevent such a calamity. Finding that speculators were accumulating and hoarding up provisions in anticipation of a season of high prices they affixed a very low maximum price to everything which could be eaten, and prescribed severe penalties for all who should attempt to take more than the sum by law decreed. The consequences of this policy were two fold. It was long time before the Duke of Parma who was besieging the city succeeded in so blockading the Scheldt as to prevent ships laden with eatables from coming in below. Corn and preserved meats might have been hurried into the beleaguered city by thousands of tons. But no merchant would run the risk of having his ships sunk by the Duke's batteries merely for the sake of finding a market no better than many others which could be reached with no risk at all. The business of Government is to legislate for men as they are, not as it is supposed they ought to be. If provisions had brought a high price in Antwerp they would have been carried thither. As it was the city by its own stupidity blockaded itself far more effectually than the Duke of Parma could have done.

"In the second place the enforced lowness of prices prevented any general retrenchment on the part of the citizens. Nobody felt it necessary to economize. So the city lived in high spirits until all at once provisions gave out and the government had to step in again to palliate the distress which it had wrought. In this way a bungling act of legislation helped to decide for the worse a campaign which involved the territorial integrity and future welfare of what might have become a great nation performing a valuable function in the system of European communities." - p.21

Laws

137. Nov. 5, 1918. Arrêté concernant l'alimentation de la population. (In Moniteur Belge, Nov. 8-9, 1918, p.946)

Authorizes the government to fix prices of supplies, to prohibit their exportation, order their requisition, ration the consumption of foodstuffs and regulate agricultural production during the time of war. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.39-40)

138. Dec. 27, 1918. Arrêté concernant les céréales panifiables, l'orge, l'escourgeot et l'avoine. (In Moniteur Belge, Dec. 30-31, 1918, p.CLXX)

Determines the maximum quantity of grain which growers may retain for their own use, the rest to be at the disposal of the government, and fixes the maximum prices of grain. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.41-44)

139. Dec. 27, 1918. Arrêté réglementant le commerce du beurre. (In Moniteur Belge, Jan. 4, 1919, p.36)
Fixes the price of butter and regulates its sale. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919, p.100)
140. Feb. 8, 1919. Arrêté réglementant le commerce du beurre. (In Moniteur Belge, Mar. 19, 1919, p.1050)
Fixes the price of butter.
141. Aug. 19, 1919. Arrêté concernant l'alimentation de la population civile. Réglementation en ce qui concerne les céréales panifiables. (In Moniteur Belge, Aug. 23, 1919, p.4119)
Provides that all cereals not strictly necessary to the farmers be handed over to the commission for the purchase of grain to be used for the Belgian people. The maximum purchasing price is fixed. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919, p.33-34)
142. Aug. 20, 1919. Arrêté concernant les céréales panifiables (froment, seigle, épeautre, Méteil) (In Moniteur Belge, Aug. 23, 1919, p.4121)
Establishes the form to be observed by the commission for the purchase of corn in buying and selling cereals, and fixes the maximum prices to be paid to the producers. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919, p.35-36)

Bolivia

143. Ballivián, Adolfo. Bolivia, memorial from the government delegate and representative of the national chambers of commerce and banking institutions. Pan American financial conference, 1915, 45p.
"Bolivia has monopolies on alcohol, tobacco and matches." - p.34.

Brazil

144. State encouragement of wheat cultivation. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., new series v.100, no.1120, May 16, 1918, p.602)
"The Diario Oficial of the 9th March publishes a decree granting to farmers and to co-operative agricultural societies or syndicates cultivating wheat during the current year and 1919, bounties in the shape of agricultural implements and machines." A minimum price is guaranteed for wheat during 1918 and 1919.

Coffee Valorization

145. Brazilian coffee. (In Economist, London, v.98, no.4214, May 31, 1924, p.1105)
The economic success of the policy of valorization of Brazilian coffee for 1923 has become apparent, according to a correspondent. But difficulties have developed since the beginning of 1924, including increased competition in South and Central America.

146. Coffee valorization. (In South American Jour., Feb. 17, 1923, p.171)
[According to a report sent to the Brazilian Senate by Sr. Baptista, the ex-Minister of Finance, on the position up to November 1922, of the coffee valorization arrangement, "a benefit of some 27,000,000 pounds has been accrued on what would have been obtained in a free and unprotected market" from March, 1921 to November, 1922, "which is a very material addition to the national wealth and economy."
147. Campista, David. Valorisação do café e caixa de conversão. Discursos pronunciados na Camara dos deputados, 1906. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. da Gazeta de noticias, 1906. 53p.
P.1-15 contain the author's speech on coffee valorization.
148. Chantland, William T. Valorization of coffee. A detailed report of the transactions and facts relating to the valorization of coffee. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1913. 15p. (U. S. 63d Cong., 1st sess., Senate doc. 36)
"The sole intent of the valorization plan... was to artificially enhance the price of coffee above its natural or market price... Agreements were entered into between the three Brazilian States of Rio, Minas Geraes, and São Paulo... for the curtailment and restriction by law of further coffee planting... and the additional planting of coffee trees stopped in 1906." The result was that, when this report was prepared in 1911, the world's production had come to be less than its consumption, and half of the world's small visible supply of coffee was in the control of the valorization committee composed of the most powerful coffee men and the financiers backing them. Valorization had still more than seven years to run, with continual increase of consumption and no prospect of any large increase in production, as it takes six years for new trees to bear any substantial amount of coffee.
"The net results of the valorization appear to be large profits to the financiers, some net profit to the planters, none to the State, rather a loss... the piling of costs... on the consumers, restraint in trade... enhancement of the price of... coffee."
149. Ferreira, Ramos F. La question de la valorisation du café au Brésil. Conférence faite au Cercle d'études coloniales d'Anvers le 29 janvier, 1907. Anvers, Imprimerie J. E. Buschmann, 1907, 207p.
"Index bibliographique": p. 201.
Contains a short account of the coffee valorization agreement made early in 1906 by the three interested states of Brazil. (Convenio de Taubaté)
150. Hambloch, Ernest. Brazil. Overcoming political difficulties. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.116, no.1523, Feb. 4, 1926, p.138-140.)
"In view of the exceptionally high prices obtaining in local currency for coffee, Brazil's great natural product, the Federal govern-

ment decided that further intervention on its part was unnecessary to protect this product, and transferred the warehouses, which regulated the entries of coffee at the port of Santos, to the state government of São Paulo. This government was in August last [1925] reported to be negotiating a loan of 35,000,000 dollars... for the continued protection of coffee... It seems certain... that entries of coffee at Santos will continue to be controlled, and that action in itself should suffice to prevent undue speculation in this product and give the farmer a good return for his crops... The Coffee Roasters' Association and the Coffee Institute are stated to have agreed not to maintain any artificial level of prices," to stabilize the market as far as possible, to maintain a minimum stock at Santos of 1,200,000 bags, etc.

151. 1925 a transition period for Brazil. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, April 19, 1926, p.183)
"The system of the government control of the coffee trade, originated by São Paulo, has recently been adopted by the other coffee-producing states, though with variations of method."
152. Schurz, W. L. Valorization of Brazilian Coffee. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1922. 8p. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Supplement to Commerce reports. Trade information bul. 73.)
A brief account of valorization of coffee in Brazil as it was again resorted to in 1921, and a translation of that part of decree no. 4548, published in the Diario Oficial of June 22, 1922, which refers to coffee and which creates a department for permanent coffee protection.
153. Willcox, O. W. Brazil institutes vast power. (In Tea and Coffee Trade Jour., v.48, no.5, May 1925, p.639-641.)
The author points out that an analysis of the law organizing the São Paulo Institute for the Permanent Defense of Coffee reveals that it is "enabled and expected to control prices as well as entries."

Laws

154. Decreto n. 13069, que cria o commissariado da alimentação publica e dá outras providencias. June 12, 1918. (In Diario Oficial, June 13, 1918, p.7903.)
Creates a Commissariat for the public food-supply with power to fix prices. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire de Législation agricole, 1918, p.44)
155. Decreto n. 16419 que estabelece providencias sobre a carestia de generos destinados a alimentação. March 19, 1924. (In Diario Oficial, Mar. 20, 22, 1924)
Among the measures contained in this decree dealing with the shortage of food products, the "Food Control office" is authorized to set up shops as required and to promote the holding of free fairs and mar-

kets under its own officers for the sale at reduced prices of food commodities of prime necessity, viz., haricots, rice, flour, potatoes, fats, bacon, salt beef, sugar, coffee, butter, etc. (For English translation of decree see International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1924, p.20.)

Bulgaria

156. Oukase ratifiant la loi concernant la prévoyance sociale (measures pour assurer l'approvisionnement du pays et les prix maxima). 4/17 March, 1915. (In Derjaven Viestnik, n.54, 7/20 March, 1915.)

Authorizes the Council of Ministers to fix prices of articles of prime necessity in time of war or public upheaval. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, v.5, 1915, p.279-281.)

Canada

- 156a. Ashley, W. J. Surveys historic and economic. London, New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1900. 476p.

The Canadian sugar combine is discussed in a reprint of a paper written by the author in 1889. "The Canada Sugar Refinery practically fixes the prices for the whole country... The object of the combine was to fix a uniform price at which the wholesale men should sell to retailers." - p.361-377.

157. Canada. Department of labour. Investigation into alleged combine in the distribution of fruit and vegetables. Interim report of Commissioner. Ottawa, 1925. 184p.

Price agreements: p.59-63. Letters are quoted showing that a fixed profit on berries was agreed upon by certain brokers.

158. Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. The Canada year book. 1922-1924.

Various accounts of wheat pools in Canada which, though now under private management were originally state undertakings, are to be found in these volumes.

- 158a. Canadian wheat pool year book, 1925. Winnipeg, Man., Canadian co-operative wheat producers, ltd., Department of publicity and statistics, 1925. 108p.

Contains a chronology of the movement, the story of the pools in general and by provinces, and copies of contracts, agreements, and financial statements.

159. Government control of wheat. (In Great Britain, Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.101, no.1138, Sept. 19, 1918, p.369)

"The Government of Canada has assumed the complete control of the purchase and sale for export of Canadian wheat... The government guarantees the purchase of all the surplus of merchantable wheat

raised in Canada this year at the present fixed price."

160. Keith, Arthur B. War government of the British dominions. Oxford, Clarendon press; N. Y., Humphrey Milford, 1921. 353p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the world war. British series.)

A brief summary of food control in Canada during the world war when authority to control prices was granted first to a Food Controller and later to the Canada Food Board. - p.53-55.

161. The wheat pools of Western Canada. (In Economist [London] v.102, no.4303, Feb. 13, 1926, p.302-303; v.102, no.4304, Feb. 20, 1926, p.351-352)

An account of the rise and development of the Canadian wheat pools. "It is immaterial to the pool members whether they sell their wheat in September or March; they get exactly the same price, fixed according to its grade, and they have no worry about a marketing problem."

Ceylon

162. Rubber restriction ordinance no.24 of 1922. (In Ceylon. Government Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 23, 1922, part 2, p.1049-1057)

Prohibits the exportation of rubber from Ceylon without a license.

163. Rubber restriction ordinance. No. 24 of 1922. (Ceylon. Government Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 19, 1922, part 2, p.1027-1036)

Provision is made for the appointment of a Rubber Controller and a Board to advise and assist him; for assessing the "standard production" of each estate; for a monthly estimate of the "exportable maximum" which is to be an amount equivalent to 60 per cent of one-twelfth of the standard production; for the issuing of licenses for export at the minimum rate of duty. The Governor in Executive Council is empowered to increase or decrease the exportable maximum with special regard to the price of "smoked sheet" in the London market for three consecutive months.

Chile

- 163a. Depression in the nitrate industry of Northern Chile. (In Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 4, 1926, p.35.)

"The opinion is rapidly gaining ground in the industry that the policy of fixed prices and other restrictions imposed by the Nitrate Producers' Association, which undoubtedly worked to the producers' advantage when Chilean nitrate enjoyed a monopoly of the markets of the world, must now be modified in order to meet the increasing competition of the synthetic product.

"The difficulty of immediate adjustment is complicated by the nitrate producers' agreement to sell their product only through the association at fixed prices. The agreement does not expire until June 30, 1927."

China

164. Chen, Huan-Chang. The economic principles of Confucius and his school. N. Y., Longmans, Green and co., 1911. (In Columbia Univ. Studies in history, economics and public law, v.44 and 45)

"Prices are controlled by the government [about 1100 B.C.]... All goods have a fixed price, and its difference is simply according to the quantity. In this way the buyers are encouraged to come in. There is the Master of Merchants in every twenty shops, to fix the price according to the cost. When there is any natural calamity, the merchants are not allowed to raise their price... By the raising and lowering of price, the government controls the supply. When a thing is not in existence, the government causes it to exist; when a thing is useful, it causes it to be abundant; when a thing is harmful, it causes it to be extinguished; when a thing is luxurious, it causes it to be lessened... There is the government bank to buy the goods which the people cannot sell, and to lend them out when the people need them. In this way the government adjusts the demand and supply, and prices are kept at a fixed level."-p.447-448.

Colombia

Laws

165. Ley 115 de 1923 por la cual se provee a la valorización de café colombiano, December 12, 1923. (In Diario Oficial, Dec. 29, 1923.)

Provides for the storing and exporting of coffee and the maintenance of favorable prices for coffee in foreign markets. (For English translation, see International institute of agriculture. International year-book of agricultural legislation, 1924, p.27)

Czechoslovakia

166. Computation of prices for sliding scale grain tariff. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 14, 1925, p. 644)

"A decree of the Czechoslovak ministries of finance, commerce and agriculture, effective August 14, 1925, prescribes the method of computing the internal prices on grains to serve as a basis for the new sliding import tariff. In determining the internal prices of wheat, rye, barley, oats, the arithmetical average of the quotations registered on the Czechoslovak bourses in Prague, Brno, and Bratislavia will be taken for the period for the 10th of the second month to the 25th of the first month preceding the month for which the prices are to be fixed."

167. Proposed new corn laws. (In Economic Review, v.14, no.1, July 2, 1926, p.8)

A "bill to amend the existing customs duties on corn, agricultural produce and a number of manufactures has been submitted to Parliament

[of Czechoslovakia]. Previously the cereal duties were fixed on a sliding scale according to the price of these commodities in the world's markets. By a special provision in the new measure traders exporting wheat, rye, oats and flour from Czechoslovakia will receive 'import vouchers' entitling them to import a like quantity of grain (in the case of flour the equivalent in grain) free of duty."

168. Rasin, Alois. Financial policy of Czechoslovakia during the first year of its history. Oxford, Clarendon press; N. Y., Humphrey Milford, 1923. 160p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the world war. Czechoslovak series)

"Not only did the attempt of the Government to reduce prices by official order fail - it was bound to fail according to the laws of political economy - but it had the effect of constantly driving prices and costs of production upwards." - p.15.

In December, 1920 "the control of meat and fats was discontinued altogether and that of corn and flour restricted." - p.77.

Transition from state control to freedom of trade and competition. - p.146-153. Outlines the work and purpose of the various control offices of the state. "All this the people felt to be servitude rather than beneficent rule, so that even the most strenuous champions of economic control were compelled at length to capitulate."

169. Sliding scale duty on wheat and wheat flour removed. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 10, 1926, p.370)

"The Czechoslovak Government has announced the abolition of the sliding scale import duty on wheat and wheat flour as from May 1, 1926."

170. Sliding scale of duties on agricultural produce. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 17, 1925, p.404)

A sliding scale of import duties on agricultural produce was imposed in Czechoslovakia by a decree of June 4, 1925, effective June 6. The products are free of duty when the domestic price exceeds a certain level, and when the domestic price falls below that level, import duties become applicable, varying inversely with the price within certain ranges.

Denmark

171. Butter values. Danish price fixing method condemned. (In Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.12, no.308, April 29, 1926; p.463)

"The price is fixed practically without regard to the tendency of the market... the weekly fluctuations are so heavy that the whole trade... has since the war become a speculation... It is understood that the Butter Export Committee intends to examine the possibility of avoiding these fluctuations."

172. Himmelstrup, Otto. The control system in Danish agriculture. (In Denmark, 1924, published by the Danish ministry for foreign affairs, Udenrigs-

ministerium, and the Danish statistical department. Copenhagen, 1924, p. [159]-166)

A brief account of the control regulations in the case of butter, cheese, meat and particularly bacon, milk, cattle, eggs, seeds.

173. Poultry farming and egg production in Denmark. (In Danish Foreign Office Jour., September, 1924, p.99-102.)

Brief account of the operations of the Danish Cooperative Egg Export Society. "Once a week the Society issues a list of prices to each of its branches." Strict regulations are issued for the collecting and stamping of eggs.

174. Westergaard, Harald. Economic development in Denmark before and during the world war. Oxford, Clarendon press; N. Y., [etc.] Humphrey Milford, 1922. 106p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Publications)

Legislative measures rendered necessary by the war. "The measures taken to secure the necessary goods for the population brought forth... an extraordinary number of price regulations. In most cases these regulations established maximum prices." - p.82-87.

Laws

175. Aug. 3, 1917. Lov vedr. avlen af høst 1917 m.m. (In Lovtidende A, n.58, Aug. 11, 1917, p.993)

Authorizes the Minister of the Interior to requisition at a fixed price the harvested wheat and rye of 1917 except the quantity needed for the next season's sowing, and also a total amount of 340,000 tons of barley and 110,000 tons of oats. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.59-63)

176. Dec. 10, 1917. Lov vedr. befolkningens forsyning med smør, Flæsk m.v. (In Lovtidende A, n. 105, Dec. 17, 1917, p.1393)

Fixes wholesale and retail prices of butter.

177. Dec. 12, 1917. Bek. vedr. befolkningens forsyning med smør. (In Lovtidende A, n.103, Dec. 13, 1917, p.1379)

Also fixes wholesale and retail prices of butter.

For French translation of above law and decree see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.345-350.

178. Mar. 20, 1918. Lov vedrørende Avlen af Høsten 1918 m.m. (In Lovtidende, A, n.24, Mar. 25, 1918, p.600)

Authorizes the government to buy the 1918 grain harvest at fixed prices. Provides for the granting of premiums to potato growers and empowers the government to oblige certain categories of landowners to

cede part of their land, in return for compensation, to commercial administrations for the purpose of potato growing. (For French translation, see 'International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.408-413)

179. Sept. 19, 1919. Kornlov for Høstaaret 1919-20. (In Lovtidende, n.7, Sept. 25, 1919.)

Requires all farmers to deliver to the state granaries all the harvested cereals except the quantity needed for sowing in the autumn of 1919, at a price fixed by law. The government is to allow them maize and concentrated cattle feed according to their needs. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919, p.37-40)

180. Oct. 31, 1919. Lov om Befolkningens Forsyning med visse Leonedsmidler og om Stats-og kommunale Dyrtidsforanstaltninger. (In Lovtidende, n.64, Nov. 5, 1919)

Contains measures for assuring food supplies for the population and authorizes the government and the **communes** to take steps to fight the high prices of foodstuffs. (International institute of agriculture, Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919, p.41-42)

181. July 28, 1920. Tillaegs-Bakendtgørelse om Befolkningens Forsyning med Sukker. (In Lovtidende, n.420, Aug. 2, 1920)

Authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to make arrangements with all the sugar factories in the country whereby all cultivators of sugar beets may receive a minimum price per hectolitre of beets from the 1920 crop. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1920, p.58)

182. Sept. 10, 1920. Kornlov for Høstaaret 1920-21. (In Lovtidende, n.488, Sept. 14, 1920)

The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to take possession of the rye and wheat crops of 1920 with the exception of the quantity necessary for seed. The law fixes the price to be paid for wheat and rye. When the provisioning of the country with bread grain is secured, the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to export any surplus that may exist. The export of barley and oats is forbidden, but special concessions for export may be granted on payment of a tax. (For French translation see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1920, p.28)

183. Mar. 31, 1921. Lov om AEndringer i Kornloven af 10. September 1920 for Høstaaret 1920-21. (In Lovtidende A, n.17, April 7, 1921)

Repeals the law of September 10, 1920 on the cereal crop and regulates the price of cereals. (For French translation see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1921, p.101)

Ecuador

184. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic situation of the Republic of Ecuador. September 1922. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 24p.

Acting under the authorization of the Congress of 1920, the President of the Republic established in the early part of 1922 a government monopoly of alcohol, "aguardiente" (native rum), tobacco, explosives, cigarette paper and matches (salt being already a government monopoly), and ceded to groups of native capitalists the sole right to deal in these articles throughout the country. The concessionnaires were given the right to limit the cultivation of sugar cane and thus hamper the development of the sugar industry. As a result hostile feeling was aroused among the sugar planters throughout the country. The monopoly law came into force on July 1, 1922. - p.12,13.

Egypt

185. Egyptian government control of cotton prices. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets. v.12, no.12, March 22, 1926, p.370-376)

An account of the efforts of the Egyptian government from 1914 to 1926 to keep up the price of cotton by means of the purchase and holding of raw cotton and the restriction of acreage planted.

186. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt for 1919. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 24p. (Omd. 843)

"During the early part of the second half of 1919 most of the various Boards set up for government control of trade were either dissolved or absorbed by one or more boards which are still in operation... The Cotton Seed Control Board was at work from 12th August, 1917, to 14th July, 1919, for the purchase, sale to crushers, storing and shipment to the United Kingdom of the cotton seed crops of 1917-18 and 1918-19, prices being fixed... both for purchase and for sale to local crushers...

"The Cotton Control Commission was in operation from 1st August, 1918, to 31st July, 1919, and not only controlled prices, but also regulated the rations for each country of destination...

"The Controller of Kerosene was appointed by and under the Fuel Committee on 12th January, 1918, to control the supply, distribution and sale of kerosene for which a maximum price was fixed in June, 1917... His duties came to an end in May, 1919...

"The Supplies Control Board began its work in March, 1918, for the regulation of supplies, distribution, prices and sales of wheat, barley, beans and lentils, maize, millet, straw, rice, edible oils, sugar, molasses, spirit, cement and imports and exports in general. Tariffs were fixed by the Board during the war, and in the summer of 1919 these were renewed owing to the high cost of living, but had to be removed before the year was out owing to the impossibility of enforcing them. The supply, distribution, and price of government flour (imported from Australia) and sugar, are, however, still being controlled by the Board..

"The Supplies Control Commission was formed at Alexandria as a branch of the above mentioned Board in June, 1918, to regulate supply, etc., of sugar, oil, wheat and flour, barley, beans and lentils, and straw, and is still controlling government flour and sugar." - p.19.

187. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt, April, 1922. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1922. 40p.

A brief discussion of the financial and economic situation towards the close of the financial year 1920-21 and of the governmental relief measures, among them being the government purchase of cotton at a fixed weekly price. - p.6-8.

188. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt, April, 1923. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1923. 56p.

The Egyptian sugar monopoly to terminate on May 10, 1923. - p.13.

189. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt, April, 1924. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1924. 55p.

A brief account of the government purchase of cotton, in 1923. - p.15.

"Statistics of the import and export of sugar... are illuminating as showing the results in less than seven months of the removal of sugar control." - p.21.

190. Le Rossignol, J. E. Monopolies past and present; an introductory study. N. Y., T. Y. Crowell and co., 1901. 256p. (Library of economics and politics, v.18)

Each chapter is preceded by a short bibliography.

"A real and somewhat permanent monopoly of grain was held by Cleomenes Alexander's starap of Egypt. Through his command of the world's granary he accumulated great hoards of grain and was able to control prices throughout the Mediterranean countries by sending his ships only to places where grain was scarce and prices high. He is said to have bought grain at ten drachmae and to have sold it at thirty-two drachmae. In Athens prices rose considerably until grain was imported from Sicily when competition was reestablished."

192. Schanz, Moritz. Cotton in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Submitted to the 9th International Cotton Congress, Scheveningen, June 9th to 11th, 1913. Manchester [1913?] 143p.

"Under Mohammed Ali [1805-1848], the profitable cotton traffic was a State monopoly, and was the chief source of income for his great military expenditure. He sold cotton to Europe at the commencement by employing alternately a small number of Alexandrian merchants, among whom all kinds of unscrupulous influences made themselves felt. In 1835 public auction sales were introduced, and the cotton sold to the highest bidder." After the cotton crisis of 1836-37 the Pasha sold his cotton direct to Europe at a fixed minimum price. But this system was abandoned in 1838 in favor of the former method of private settlements. The want of interest taken by the farmers in the cultivation of cotton, owing to

the monopoly, hindered its development. "The Pasha had to limit the cultivation of cotton on those acres which he could control through his officials. In 1842 the State monopoly on agricultural products was abolished." - p.10.

Laws

193. Décret instituant pour la durée de la guerre un département de l'approvisionnement. Sept. 26, 1917. (In Journal Officiel, Sept. 26, 1917)

Institutes for the period of the war a provisioning department dependent on the Ministry of the Interior, with power to regularize prices, if necessary. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.68)

Estonia

194. State monopoly of flax, tow and linseed. (In Great Britain, Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.104, no.1216, March 18, 1920, p.413)

"The sale and export of all kinds of flax, tow and linseed are constituted a state monopoly."

Finland

195. Economic situation in Finland. (In Great Britain, Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.106, no.1271, Apr. 7, 1921, p.367)

Contains a brief account of the measures adopted by the government to control the importation, distribution and fixing of prices of foodstuffs.

196. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic, financial and industrial conditions of Finland for the year 1920. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1921. 44p.

During the past two years various measures have been adopted by the government for the control over the administration of foodstuffs, the importation, distribution, and fixing of prices of certain grain products and other foodstuffs which were permitted to be brought into the country by private individuals and firms. A commission was appointed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to control the imports and exports until October, 1919, when these functions were transferred to the Department of Trade of the same Ministry which took control over all imports and exports of such articles as did not come under the control of the Food Administration, and also regulated prices and prevented profiteering. - p.5.

197. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic, financial and industrial conditions of Finland, March, 1922. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1922. 58p.

A brief account of the Timber Exporters' Association of Finland and Sweden which fixed minimum prices for sawn goods, the prices varying according to the district from which the goods were shipped. The scheme was not successful and the union broke up in July, 1921. - p.16-19.

France

198. Blanqui, Jérôme-Adolphe. History of political economy in Europe. Translated from the fourth French edition by Emily J. Leonard. N. Y. and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1880. 590p.

A statement of the reasons for the law on the maximum to be fixed upon for the various commodities of prime necessity presented to the National Convention in France in 1793 by the committee on subsistence. As a basis for fixing prices the respective values of provisions as they were in 1790 were chosen. A list of commodities follows "which the National Convention has judged to be of prime necessity and of which it has deemed it best to fix the maximum or highest prices." - Footnote, p.170.

199. Bourne, Henry E. Food control and price-fixing in revolutionary France. (In Jour. of Political Economy, v.27, no.2, Feb. 1919, p.73-94; no.3, p.188-209)

Description of the causes, working, and effects of price fixing in France during the revolution and particularly of the maximum law of 1793. The arguments in the convention relative to the matter ran the whole gamut from the principles of economic liberty advocated by the economists of the day to the radical abstractions of Robespierre and his followers, who swept commerce aside by maintaining that "the food necessary to man is sacred as life itself," and "the fruits of the earth like the atmosphere belong to all men." One of the most interesting of the many suggestions made in the convention was that of Barbaroux who advocated a "plan to form local associations to collect and circulate information about the crops. In other words, for coercion he would substitute cooperation, believing that the French citizens, farmers and merchants included, would not turn a deaf ear to an appeal for common action against the oncoming peril [famine]." Price fixing finally became one of the characteristic features of the Reign of Terror, and when Robespierre and his councilors passed through the streets of Paris in the carts of the executioners the mob jeered saying "There goes the dirty maximum."

200. Establishment of French government tobacco monopoly in Alsace-Lorraine. (In U.S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 14, 1923, p.453)

"The manufacture and sale of tobacco in Alsace-Lorraine are to be under the French government monopoly." Plans are under consideration for concessions or reimbursements to the large tobacco interests already in the territory.

201. Guyot, Yves. Where and why public ownership has failed. Translated by H. F. Baker. N.Y., The Macmillan co., 1915, 459p.

In a chapter on fiscal monopolies the author states that the tobacco monopoly has occasioned losses to French agriculture and industry. Only 27 districts are permitted to cultivate tobacco, and the concessions granted are wholly dependent upon politics. Were the cultivation and sale of tobacco free, there would be tens of thousands of hectares under cultivation where the soil is best adapted to it, and sales would increase. - p.194-202.

202. Kellogg, Vernon, and Taylor, Alonzo E. The food problem. N. Y., Macmillan co., 1917, 212p.
A brief account of food regulation and price fixing in France during the world war. - p.45-54.
203. Leroy-Beaulieu, Paul. Un commencement d'application du collectivisme; la fixation du prix des choses par arrêté préfectoral, le gaz à Paris. (In L'Economiste Français, année 11, v.1, no. 20, May 19, 1883, p.597-599)
The author argues with heat against the fixing of the price of gas by the order of the prefect. He fears that such a proceeding would be but the beginning of the practice of fixing the price of all necessities by the order of the State which he thinks would be collectivism.
204. Levasseur, Émile. Histoire des classes ouvrières et de l'industrie en France avant 1789. 2 ed. Paris, Rosseau, 1900-1. 2v.
Price fluctuations are followed throughout both volumes. V.1: Account of edict of Diocletian of 301 which fixed maximum prices for commodities and wages. - p.112-122. Philippe le Bel varied the weight or the value of coins to prevent a rise in price. - p.388. Decrees of 1351, 1354, 1372 fixed prices and wages. - p.676-678.
V.2: Charles IX in 1567 fixed the prices of certain commodities and of wages -prices of foodstuffs to be fixed every three months. - p.138. From 1668 to 1683 various restrictions were placed upon the exportation of wheat, varying with its price. - p.206-207.
205. Madsen, A. W. The State as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916, 281p.
"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.
Contains a sketch of the history and organization of the State tobacco monopoly in France, its financial and industrial results; the attitude of the consumer, etc. "Tobacco-growing, despite departmental efforts to encourage it in the areas where cultivation is permitted, makes little progress; it entails heavy costs on the state, and the leaf produced is of inferior description. There is restriction of freedom in every direction; and opportunity for personal interest and personal initiative is stifled with results that point to no compensating social or economic advantage.
Appendix II: The regulation and supervision of tobacco growing under the French State tobacco monopoly, translated from Les Impôts en France, 1911, by J. Caillaux. "The growing of tobacco in France is governed by an annual decree of the Minister of Finance [which]... declares in which districts cultivation is authorized, the area that may be planted in each district, the number of plants to be grown on each plantation, and the prices to be paid for the crop."
206. Thiers, M. A. History of the French Revolution. Tr... by Frederick Shoberl. 3d American ed. Philadelphia, Carey and Hart, 1844. 4v.
V.2: A brief account of the fixing of the maximum price of grain during the French Revolution. - p.256. The effects of the price fixing are outlined. - p.358.
V.3: Other inconveniences resulting from price fixing. - p.124.

207. Tooke, Thomas. A history of prices, and of the state of the circulation, from 1793 to 1856; preceded by a brief sketch of the state of the corn trade in the last two centuries. London, Longman, Orme, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1838-57. 6v.

V.6: A brief account of the "schemes for establishing an artificial cheapness of bread" in France from 1854 to 1856. - p.28-31.

208. Usher, Abbott P. The French corn laws during the period of local control, 1515-1660. (In Quarterly Journ. of Economics, v.19, no.3, May 1905, p. 452-491)

209. Westcott, C. D. The wheat situation in certain countries. (In U.S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, no.46, Feb. 25, 1921, p.1108-1109)

French "Government monopoly of wheat unprofitable." - p.1109. Prices of American wheat imported into France and the fixed price of domestic wheat are given.

210. Wilkinson, H. L. State regulation of prices in Australia. A treatise on price fixing and state socialism. Melbourne, Melville and Mullen Pty., Ltd., 1917, 275p.

Price fixing was resorted to during the French revolution when the "Law of the Maximum," fixing prices for grain was passed in May, 1793. This law "provided that each merchant or owner of grain or flour should forward to the government a return giving the quantities in his possession. These quantities he had, under the law, to sell in the public markets at the fixed prices. The consumer, on the other hand, could not lay in supplies for more than a few days, and had to obtain the permission of the municipal authorities to do even that. The price fixed for flour was the lowest price between 1st January and 1st May, 1793, and it was provided that those who sold flour above this maximum should be fined, and those preventing stocks being made available were liable to the penalty of death. Subsequently the convention equalised the price of flour all over France, and fixed the price of wheat at 14 livres per kilogram. In September [1793]... the Convention settled maximum selling prices for meat, cattle, lard, butter, oil, fish, vinegar, brandy and beer for a period of one year. It fixed too the prices of combustibles, candles, soap, sugar, metals, tobacco, raw materials, salaries and wages. The basis on which the rates were determined was that the maximum selling prices of the commodities should be the average prices ruling in the year 1790, with 33 1/3 per cent added." The results were so unsatisfactory that the law was first amended so that the "selling price should be the cost of production with five per cent added for the wholesale merchant, and another five per cent for the retail merchant," and the cost of transport, if necessary, and finally repealed on December 23, 1794. In May, 1916, the French government fixed maximum retail prices for sugar. - p.101-104.

211. Zolla, D. La hausse du blé et du pain. (In Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Aug., 1926, p.299-304)

Denounces price fixing as an economic measure and urges increased production. The farmer should be left free to cultivate his wheat as he will and to sell it at the current market price. Quotes the experience

of France, at the time of the revolution as voiced by Creuzé-Latouche and others.

Laws

212. Sept. 13, 1918. Décret relatif au prix des céréales de la récolte de 1919. (In Jour. Officiel, Sept. 18, 1918, p.8167)

Fixes maximum prices for grain and beans of the 1919 harvest. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.268)

213. Aug. 9, 1920. Loi relative à l'alimentation nationale en pain. (In Jour. Officiel, Aug. 11, 1920, p.11630)

Provides that the population shall be assured of bread supplies by means of purchases by private treaty of wheat and flour at prices to be arranged by suitable decrees. If this is not sufficient, the magistrates are authorized to resort to requisition. (International institute of agriculture, Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1920, p.35)

214. Aug. 25, 1920. Décret fixant le régime des céréales panifiables, de la farine et du pain. (In Jour. Officiel, Aug. 26, 1920, p.12518-12521)

Fixes the rules for the distribution of cereals, flour and bread in accordance with the general principles of the law of August 9, 1920. Provides for the payment of a premium of 200 francs per hectare cultivated under wheat and 80 francs per hectare under rye for the cultivators of devastated lands, i.e. ground occupied by the troops from January 1, 1915, to November 11, 1918, or evacuated under the pressure of war conditions. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1920, p.38)

215. Aug. 31, 1924. Loi réglant Les conditions de la fixation du prix limite des produits de la mouture du blé. (In Jour. Officiel, Sept. 3, 1924, p. 8138)

216. Sept. 2, 1924. Décret relatif à la fixation du prix limite des produits de la mouture du blé. Sept. 2, 1924. (In Jour. Officiel, Sept. 3, 1924, p.8150)

The above law and decree provide for the fixing by prefects of departments of maximum prices for the sale of milled products of soft wheat and for the retail sale per kilogramme of bread for household use. (For English translation, see International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1924, p.140-142.)

French Colonies

217. Government monopolies now operative. (In U.S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Mar. 12, 1923, p.703)

Abstract of a report on government monopolies in French colonies.

The commodities monopolized are as follows:

Tunis - tobacco, gunpowder, salt, matches and playing cards, all dating from 1884.

Indo-China - alcohol, salt, opium, from 1890.

Morocco - tobacco from 1910; exploitation and export of phosphates from 1920.

"There are no monopolies in Algeria, Madagascar and French Equatorial Africa."

Germany

218. Ashley, W. J. Germany's resources under the blockade. (In Atlantic Monthly, June, 1915, p.817-829)

The measures adopted in Germany to restrict the rise in prices met with little success, and the government could not decide whether to set prices low in order to keep the people quiet or to make them high in order to reduce the consumption of food. The authorities finally "compromised with a plan of permissible increases of corn prices at specified periods," but this did not overcome the shortage of foodstuffs, as the farmers kept back "supplies from the market until the higher prices were reached."

219. Brown, Cyril. Germany as it is today. N. Y., George H. Doran co., [1918], 337p.

A short account of the so-called "war companies" on which the government conferred the absolute monopolistic right to buy and deal in specified commodities. - p.192-219.

"While the increasing practice of fixing maximum prices has had the desired result of retarding the rise in the cost of living, and has made possible at least partial state control of the irresistible upward tendency of all prices, maximum prices are today a discouraging and demoralising factor in many still struggling, surviving, branches of business...maximum prices have been fixed for nearly a thousand articles. The War Usury Law provides both fine and imprisonment for any one who asks prices embodying an excessive profit for articles of daily necessity. Under the Excessive Profit Law "merchants have even been convicted when they have sold goods at the market price which they had succeeded in buying at a bargain, thus making a larger profit than usual. The curious result is that the German business man assumes all chances of loss, but his chances of making a profit are greatly diminished and limited."

220. Carroll, Mitchell B. German cartels under court control. (In U.S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 6, 1924, p.11-13)

A brief sketch of the rise and growth of cartels in Germany. "During the war the cartels formed the framework for the system of economic control." On November 2, 1923, "the government issued two decrees which together establish a régime of moderate control over cartels."

221. Davies, A. Emil. The State in business, or the collectivist state in the making. New ed. London, G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1920. 267p.

"Lichterfelde, near Berlin, has its own ice works...The product is sold direct to private consumers and to dealers, the latter being found to sell at a price not exceeding that fixed by the municipality." - p.54.

"In 1912, no less than 149 German cities (nineteen of which had a population exceeding 100,000) sold potatoes - and in many cases other

vegetables also - direct to their citizens. Four German towns... produced milk from municipally owned herds and sold it direct to their inhabitants... The two towns of Ulm and New Ulm... entered into an agreement with a large farmer's cooperative society" for the total output of its pigs. "The two cities provide through a floating credit the cost of feeding the pigs, such credit being gradually reduced as the pigs are delivered to the cities at a price fixed in advance for the next five years. The towns pass on the carcasses at cost price to those butchers who engage themselves to sell the meat at the price fixed by the city authorities." - p.54-55.

222. German rayon price convention. (In Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Commerce reports, Aug. 2, 1926, p.280)

"A price convention... has been formed by the German rayon industry. Its purpose is stabilization of prices, in pursuance whereof goods will be standardized and divided into classes... The convention will not attempt to control production and marketing."

223. Gourvitch, Paul P. How Germany does business; Chapters on export and finance methods. N. Y., B. W. Huebsch, 1917. 142p.

A brief account of assistance given by the State to German concerns in their foreign trade enterprises, cartels, dumping, the system of "Einfuhrscheine" by which an exporter of grain was allowed to import a corresponding quantity without paying duty. Later these receipts became negotiable and were accepted on the importation of other commodities besides grain. - p.128-142.

"Premiums on export were also paid by dumping syndicates through premium paying clearing houses."

224. Herring, C. E. Price regulation and production costs in Germany. Washington Govt. print. off., 1922. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bulletin no. 14)

Discusses very briefly the partial control of grain prices by the German government and export price control.

225. Hilton, John. Germany's food problem and its 'kontrolle'. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.79, no.467, Jan. 1916, p.12-29)

The author discusses and criticises the measures adopted by the German Government in 1914 to fix maximum prices. "The conclusion to be drawn from the German experiment in the State control of food prices is not that maximum prices must inevitably fail in all circumstances. All that can be definitely asserted is that in this outstanding instance Germany, the organized State par excellence, showed itself unable to make maximum prices work to any sort of national advantage."

226. Organization of German grain trading company. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v.12, no.17, p.567)

The German Grain Trading Company was incorporated at the end of February to "buy and sell, import and export and warehouse grain in order to influence market prices." It is subsidized by the government.

227. Wilkinson, H. L. State regulation of prices in Australia. A treatise on price fixing and state socialism. Melbourne, Melville and Mullen, Pty., Ltd., 1917, 275p.

"The most comprehensive experiment in Europe in direct price-fixing was that carried out by the German government subsequent to the outbreak of war "in August, 1914." After discussing the various methods adopted by the government, to restrict the rise in prices especially as regards grain, flour, bread, potatoes, meat, the author points out that the regulation of prices in Germany was not effective in preventing a large increase in the cost of food. "It seems significant, however, that the German government persisted in fixing prices wherever there was a shortage; but, as a result of experience, this action was always accompanied by regulations limiting consumption." - p.106-116.

228. Wolfe, Archibald J. Commercial organizations in Germany. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1914. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Special agents series, no.78)

Combinations to control output and prices, - p.84-95. A discussion of the organization and activities of cartels, their aims and policies, their effect on industries and on commerce. Brief reference is made to the policy of various syndicates with regard to export bounties.

Laws

229. Dec. 17, 1914. Bekanntmachung der fassung des höchstpreisgesetzes. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, no.114, Dec. 18, 1914.)

Empowers the federal council, during the entire continuance of the war, to fix maximum prices for articles of prime necessity and in particular for food products. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1914, p.21, 22.)

230. Apr. 24, 1919. Gesetz über die regelung der kaliwirtschaft. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, no.88, April 25, 1919, p.413)

Provides for the regulation of the production, consumption and sale of potassium salts by a union of producers under the supervision of a national council. The government has the supreme authority and regulates the method of price fixing.

231. July 13, 1923. Verordnung ausführung des Artikel VI abs. 3 des notgesetz. (Decree for the execution of Art. 6 of the Emergency law.) (In Reichsgesetzblatt, no.63, July 28, 1923, p.699-727)

The decree concerning price manipulations, to come into force on August 15, 1923, grants power to the government or the authorities designated by it to establish maximum prices for articles of daily consumption. Penalties are provided for the different forms of speculation in prices. (International institute of agriculture, International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1924, p.152-163)

Great Britain

232. Ashley, W. J. An introduction to English economic history and theory. London [etc.], Longmans, Green and co., 1923-25. Pt.1. The middle ages: Pt.2, The end of the middle ages.
Pt.1; The Middle Ages.
A brief account of the origin and development of the staple. "In each place there were mayors of the staple... and a certain number of aldermen. It was their duty... to fix prices below which wool and other wares were not to be sold." - p.111-113.
The assizes of bread, ale and wine are discussed and a number of instances of price fixing in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are given. As early as the later years of Edward I the municipal authorities fixed maximum prices for the carcasses of oxen, cows, sheep and pigs. - p.182-195.
Pt.2: The End of the Middle Ages.
"During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries parliament and the executive left the matter of regulation of prices, place of sale, etc., almost entirely in the hands of the local authorities... The municipal authorities frequently went beyond victuals, and regulated the prices of other articles of prime importance to the poorer classes, such as wood, and coal, tallow and candles." - p.30-32.
233. Bland, Alfred E., and others. English economic history, ed.2. London, G. Bell & Sons, 1915. 730p.
Section 4, p.366-396, contains transcripts of 8 documents involving attempts to regulate the price of foodstuffs and to secure adequate supplies for the markets from 1545 to 1631.
234. Collier, Frank H. A State trading adventure. Oxford university press, Humphrey Milford, 1925. 360p.
Food control in Great Britain during the world war.
235. Cunningham, W. The growth of English industry and commerce... 5 ed. Cambridge, University press, 1910-12. 3v.
List of authorities: [v.1], p.657-681.
Contents: [v.1]. The early and middle ages: [v.2,3.] Modern times: pt.1, mercantile system; pt.2, laissez faire.
Price control is discussed where pertinent from the assize of bread and ale to regulation by the East India Company and other companies in the seventeenth century.
236. Economist (London)
V.84, no.3843, Apr. 21, 1917, p.693: Maximum prices for cereals. Gives maximum prices for wheat, barley and oats fixed by the British Food Controller, Apr. 16, 1917.
V.85, no.3862, Sept. 1, 1917, p.320: Meat prices. Gives the schedule of maximum wholesale meat prices announced by the British Food Controller.

V.89, no.3962, Aug. 2, 1919, p.185-186: Fixed price anomalies. A comparison of the prices fixed on British home-grown products and those allowed on similar foreign products which seems to indicate that quality in home products is being discouraged.

V.89, no.3967, Sept. 6, 1919, p.387-388: "Why not let it alone?" "Mr. Runciman repeatedly said, in response to the shortsighted demand for control of prices, that price was less important than supply, and that if the State prevented prices from rising by artificial interference, it might cut off the supplies that high prices would attract. He failed to get an effective hearing... **So the thing was done.** The State interfered in every possible direction... The country now can view the results. On every side failure is visible and palpable. No single branch of trade which the Government has touched shows a success."

V.101, no.4283, Sept. 26, 1925, p.487,488: English financial opinion about rubber production and the Stevenson scheme. The scheme of the Stevenson committee to prevent planters in the British Empire from exporting more than a stated percentage of their "standard" production, the percentage to be increased or decreased at quarterly intervals, according as the average price was above or below certain pivotal figures, was approved at the Colonial Office; the necessary legislation was carried through in Malaya and Ceylon; and on November 1, 1922, restrictions came into force throughout the Empire.

V.102, no.4315, May 8, 1926, p.929: The extension of rubber restriction. An indefinite prolongation of the Stevenson scheme by the Colonial Office is briefly discussed.

V.102, no.4321, June 19, 1926, p.1194: Minimum cotton yarn prices. A brief account of proposals made by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations to establish minimum prices for American cotton yarns.

237. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the committee on stabilization of agricultural prices. London. H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. (Economic series, no.2)

"A broad summary... endeavouring to bring out the principles which underlie the problem of stabilization and the bearing upon it of the general tendencies which may be observed in agricultural organization abroad... We have not attempted to develop in detail proposals for the organized distribution and marketing of specific agricultural commodities. Preface.

238. Great Britain. Ministry of reconstruction. Report of the agricultural policy sub-committee of the reconstruction committee, appointed in August, 1916, to consider and report upon the methods of effecting an increase in the home-grown food supplies, having regard to the need of such increase in the interest of national security, together with reports by Sir Matthew G. Wallace. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1918. (Cd. 9079)

The committee after making a historical investigation into agricultural conditions, urges that the principles embodied in the Corn Production Act [of 1920?], including a guarantee of the price of wheat and oats, be incorporated in a permanent statute.

239. Great Britain. Ministry of reconstruction. Summaries of evidence taken before the agricultural policy sub-committee of the reconstruction committee, appointed in August, 1916, to consider and report upon the methods of effecting an increase in the home-grown food supplies, having regard to the need of such increase in the interest of national security. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1918. (Cd.9080)
Contains discussion of advantages and disadvantages of guaranteed prices for wheat and oats.

240. Great Britain. Parliament, House of Commons. Report from the committee of the House of Commons on laws relating to the manufacture, sale and assize of bread. 6 June, 1815.
After a discussion of the various laws providing for a reasonable price for bread, the committee decides that "it is expedient that the Bread Assize Laws for the City of London and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange should be forthwith repealed."

- 240a. Great Britain. Reconstruction committee. Agricultural sub-committee. Effect of guaranteed prices on rent; report, 1917. (Extract from Cd.8506, pt. 1)

Outlines the dangers attendant upon guaranteed rent prices and concludes that their adoption would be prejudicial to agriculture and to all classes engaged in the cultivation of the soil. - p.13-15,23.

- 240b. Holdsworth, William S. A history of English law. London, Methuen & co., ltd., 1922-26. 9v.

"These nine volumes contain a history of the sources and general development of English law down to 1700; and a history of the judicial system, and of very many of the principles and rules of the English common law, down to modern times." - v.9, author's preface.

One of the basic principles of the Statutes of Labourers was that all persons "must work at a reasonable rate. Later statutes recognized that this reasonable rate could not be absolutely fixed, but must vary with the price of the necessities of life. But both the wages of labour and the price of necessities must be fixed at a reasonable rate. Many statutes were passed either to regulate the prices to be charged for various commodities or to ensure the honest manufacture of such commodities." References are given to Statutes of Edward III, Henry VI and Edward IV. v.2, p.459-473.

The regulation by the state of commerce and industry in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries is discussed in volume 4, p.314-407. In the sixteenth century the legislature "was not content with passing acts against practices which enhanced prices. It endeavoured to fix directly a fair price not only for victuals but also for other commodities." A number of price-fixing acts are cited. - p.377.

Commerce and industry in the latter half of the seventeenth century are discussed in vol.6, p.313-360. "It is clear that the legislature still took the view that a fair price... must be charged for food and other necessities... Statutes directly fixed, or empowered certain persons to fix, the prices of wine and coal... The law as to forestalling and regrating was still relied upon to prevent an artificial rise in prices by means of speculation... But... it is clear... that the legislature, in its regulation of... prices, will tend to rely less on measures directly prescribing their amount, and more upon legislation, such as that designed to encourage agriculture, which will ensure a low price by providing an adequate supply." - p.346.

241. Kellogg, Vernon, and Taylor, Alonzo E. The food problem. N. Y., Macmillan co., 1917. 212p.

A brief account of food regulation and price fixing in Great Britain during the world war. - p.54-67.

242. Lennard, Reginald. English agriculture since 1914. (In *Jour. Political Economy*, v.30, no.5,6. Oct., Dec., 1922, p.597-622, 750-770, v.31, no.1, Feb., 1923, p.21-46)

Includes the history of guaranteed prices for wheat, barley and oats, 1914-1921.

243. Lipson, E. An introduction to the economic history of England. 1. The Middle Ages. London, A. & C. Black, Ltd., 1915. 552p.

Examples of price regulation by guilds. p.300-305, 372, 389.

244. Litman, Simon. Prices and price control in Great Britain and the United States during the world war. N. Y., Oxford univ. press, 1920. 331p. (Preliminary economic studies of the war, ed. by David Kinley... No. 19) Bibliographical footnotes.

The book is divided into two parts relating to Great Britain and the United States respectively. The part on Great Britain, ch.VII, (p.104-141) entitled Governmental Control and Price Fixing - Food, gives the history of price fixing in Great Britain with special reference to sugar, milk, potatoes, grain, meat, cheese, tea, and beans, peas and pulse; Ch. IX, (p.151-159) Home Production of Food and Minimum Prices, gives the discussion regarding a fixed price for wheat and shows the increased production resulting from price fixing in 1917; and CH.X, (p.160-167) Criticism of Price Fixing, quotes comments from the British press.

The author concludes that "The experience with price regulation during the war has shown that prices can be controlled without giving rise to a great deal of evasion and without too much running counter to the competitive spirit which animates our industrial society when a great emergency, like the recent war, fires public imagination and inclines public opinion to favor any measures which are likely to advance the national cause. The best methods of control, however, are those which enlist the cooperation of the people, whose interests are to be affected by price regulating measures." - p.320.

245. Lloyd, E. M. H. Experiments in state control at the War office and the Ministry of food. Oxford, The Clarendon press; London, New York, [etc.] Humphrey Milford, 1924. 460p.

A full account of price fixing as a war measure of the British government.

246. London Times, April 22, 1812: "Yesterday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued at $1/6 - 1/2$ the quartern loaf of wheaten, and household at $1/5$."

247. Price, William Hyde. The English patents of monopoly. Boston, N. Y., Houghton, Mifflin & co., 1906. 261p. (Harvard economic studies, v.1) Bibliography, p. [245]-250.

An account of the attempt made in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to establish monopolies both for external and internal undertakings with the avowed motive of protecting and stimulating trade and industry. "With some allowance for overlapping, it may be said that in England monopoly formed the connecting link between mercantilism and protection."

The results of the monopoly policy are shown in the study of eight industries, and the conclusion is "that the temporary effects of the monopolies were evil and that the lessons taught by their evils were good."

248. Rogers, J. E. Thorold. The economic interpretation of history. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1888. 547p.

"The assize of bread and beer is so old that it is undated. For centuries afterwards local authorities were empowered to fix prices." The Statute of Labourers of 1349 was not an absolute novelty. Other statutes followed, and "regulation of prices by authority was customary where there were labour prices." p.25.

249. Smart, William. Economic annals of the nineteenth century. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1910-17. 2v.

Deals with economic conditions in Great Britain year by year from 1800 to 1830. (v.1: 1801-1820; v.2: 1821-1830). The various corn laws are discussed in detail and summaries of the leading speeches in parliament on the subject are given.

250. Venn, J. A. Foundations of agricultural economics. Cambridge, University press, 1923. 397p.

A brief discussion of the fixing of wholesale and retail prices by the British government during and after the world war - p.182-186, 331-341. "It was soon found that maximum prices always became fixed prices below which no seller would reduce his wares. The term 'Government price' became synonymous with a fixed minimum price... especially in the fruit and vegetable trade during the last few months of control."

The Agriculture Act of 1920 which guaranteed minimum prices for the wheat and oats of the 1921 and subsequent harvests was repealed in the autumn of 1921. "This repeal was accompanied by an undertaking to pay three pounds per acre for wheat and four pounds per acre for oats of the 1921 crop." ... "It is very unlikely that price-fixing will again be extended to the producer, but there is always a possibility that the State may be compelled to regulate retailers' profits." The author outlines a scheme for fixing the price of bread which, "Whilst in effect affording a measure of protection to British wheat growers, would avoid the imposition of any duty on foreign grain, would convince the consumer that excessive profits were not being made at his expense, and would allow farmers to effect further reductions in cash wages without entailing a decline in the standard of living of their employees, owing to the fact that the loaf forms so large a part of the dietary of the latter."

251. Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. The assize of bread. (In Economic Jour., v.14, June, 1904, p.196-218)

"The peculiar 'Assize of Bread,' by which the justices of the peace had periodically to regulate the price of wheaten bread, was, it need hardly be said, a mere surviving remnant from an extensive system of regulating the price of provisions, dating, probably, from Anglo-Saxon times. Though it formed the subject of almost constant controversy during the whole of the eighteenth century... we do not find that any historical account of it exists."

252. Westerfield, R. B. Middleman in English business, particularly between 1660 and 1760. (In Conn. academy of arts and sciences. Trans., v.19, May, 1915, p.111-445)

Contains references to price-fixing and its relation to exportation and importation, especially in connection with grain and bread.

253. Young, Arthur. The question of scarcity plainly stated, and remedies considered. With observations on permanent measures to keep wheat at a more regular price. London, R. McMillan, 1800. 100p.

Appendix no.5 is entitled "Regulation of Mills and Markets." It records the regulation of the Earl of Egremont at Petworth which "secures to the consumer an absolutely fair price of bread, proportioned to the price of wheat at the last market day; and this price is ascertained by what I shall call a jury carefully selected." The mode of calculating the price of flour is described in detail.

Corn Laws

254. The debate upon the corn laws, the corn importation and customs' duties bills, and the other financial measures of the government, in session 1846, Reprinted... from "Hansard's Parliamentary debates." London, Office of the society for the protection of agriculture and British industry, 1846. 2v.

255. Encyclopaedia Britannica. 11th ed. New York, 1910.

Corn laws: v.7, p.174-178. A summary of legislation on corn [grain] in Great Britain and other countries.

"The history of the British corn laws may be said to have begun with the statute in the reign of Henry VI (1436), by which exportation was permitted without state license, when the price of wheat or other corn fell below certain prices... The regulation of liberty of export and import by rates of prices... had the same practical objection as the various sliding-scales, bounties, and other legislative expedients down to 1846, viz. that they failed, probably more in that age than in later times, to create a permanent market, and aimed only at a casual trade. When foreign supplies were needed, they were often not to be found; and when there was an excess of corn in the country a profitable outlet was both difficult and uncertain... The prime minister, convinced, as he confessed, by the arguments of Cobden and the Anti-Corn-Law League, and stimulated into action by the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, put an effectual end to the history of the corn laws by the famous act of 1846. It was provided under this measure that the maximum duty on foreign wheat was to be immediately reduced to 10s. per quarter when the price was under 48s., to 5s. on barley when the price was under 26s., and to 4s. on oats when the price was under 18s., with lower duties as prices rose above these figures; but the conclusive part of the enactment was that in three years - on the 1st of February 1849 - these duties were to cease, and all foreign corn to be admitted at a duty of 1s. per quarter, and all foreign meal and flour at a duty of 4 1/2d., per cwt... In 1902 a registration duty of 3d. per cwt. was imposed on imported corn.. The duty was, however, repealed the following year." The corn statutes of these years are simply a record of the impotence of legislation to maintain the price of a commodity at a high point when all the natural economic causes in operation are opposed to it.

256. Galpin, W. Freeman. The grain supply of England during the Napoleonic period. New York, Macmillan co., [etc.], 1925, 305p.

The corn laws of 1791 and 1793 prescribed a set of elaborate and highly technical regulations. The maritime countries were grouped into "administrative districts, each district having an individual schedule of prices... It was the relation these prices bore to certain other prices, fixed by law, that determined this trade."

257. [Graham, Sir James.] A compendium of the laws, passed from time to time, for regulating and restricting the importation, exportation, and consumption of foreign corn, from the year 1660, and a series of accounts, from the date of the earliest official records; showing the operation of the several statutes, and the average prices of corn: presenting a complete view of the corn trade of Great Britain. Compiled from public documents. London, Printed for James Ridgway, 1826. 59p.

Before 1765, the British laws regulating the corn trade were intended to restrain importation and encourage exportation. Then laws were passed in eight succeeding years prohibiting the exportation of grain and allowing importation duty free. In 1815 and 1822 importation of grain was prohibited whenever the price of domestic grain attained a certain figure; otherwise it was duty free.

258. Gras, N. S. B. The evolution of the English corn market from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. Cambridge, Harvard university press, 1915. 498p. (Harvard economic studies... v.13)

Chapter 3 deals with the corn regulations of medieval London, 1250-1500, and the significance of municipal corn regulation and provision, Chapter 5 contains a chronological account of the corn laws from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. Price fixing of foodstuffs is referred to and discussed where pertinent.

259. Mongredien, Augustus. History of the free trade movement in England. A new edition with introductory and supplementary chapters by... Dr. H. de B. Gibbons. London [etc.] Cassell & co., Ltd., 1897. 199p.
Discusses the corn laws from 1815 to 1846.

260. Nicholson, J. S. The history of the English corn laws. London, Swan Sonnenschein & co., Ltd.; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904. 188p.

"The earliest corn laws were intended to prevent the exaction of monopoly prices and to check speculation. Export of corn was regulated to secure cheapness and plenty at home; the bounty was defended on the same ground; the duties on imports were remitted or relaxed in dear years, and sometimes bounties were given on imports. Up to 1815 the Corn Laws had in fact little effect on prices, but after that year they raised to some extent the average price, and increased fluctuations beyond what would otherwise have been the case."

Rubber

261. Cox, Geo. Clarke. Rubber: Low prices threaten the future supply. (In Annalist v.23, no.591, May 12, 1924, p.557, 559)

Short account of Stevenson plan, of Mr. Hoover's views on the subject, and of opinions in Great Britain and the United States.

262. Cox, Geo. Clarke. Rubber - practically a consumer's monopoly. (In Annalist, v.23, no.589, April 28, 1924, p.503-504)

A brief account of the growth of rubber, its control by the British government and its consumption by the United States.

263. Great Britain. Committee on rubber situation in British colonies and protectorates. Report of a committee appointed by the Secretary of state for the colonies to investigate and report upon the present rubber situation in British colonies and protectorates. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1922. 9p. (Cmd.1678)

The committee formulated two schemes involving government action, the one involving legislation prohibiting both the production and export of any quantity of rubber in excess of a prescribed percentage of that produced or exported during a specified previous period, the other comprising a graduated scale of export duties, varying with the percentage of standard production exported; a low duty being fixed on the amount exported within a permissible percentage, and prohibitive duties being fixed if more than the permissible production be exported.

The committee having decided, however, that any policy of restriction, to be effective, must be applied simultaneously in the chief producing countries, discontinued further inquiries until the attitude of the Netherlands government could be ascertained.

264. Great Britain. Committee on rubber situation in British colonies and protectorates. Supplementary report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of state for the colonies to investigate and report upon the present rubber situation in British colonies and protectorates. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1922, 8p. (Cmd.1756.)

The Netherlands government having decided not to take any legislative measures to restrict the production of rubber, the committee recommended a scheme that is practically that of the second scheme outlined in their previous report, with certain amendments. This is known as the Stevenson scheme.

265. Horne, Sir Robert. Sir Robert Horne assails agitation over rubber here. (In New York Times, Jan. 3, 1926)

In his article Sir Robert Horne outlines the circumstances which gave rise to the restriction of the export of rubber and describes the Stevenson scheme and its working since it was put into operation in November, 1922. He says that "after next February there is to be a full release for export of the whole standard production."

266. Hotchkiss, H. Stuart. Operations of an American rubber company in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. (In Amer. academy of political and social science, Annals, v.112, March 1924, p.154-162)

"The Stevenson plan... is an act to regulate rather than to restrict... It is practically advantageous."

267. Meaning of rubber decision. (In London Times, Dec. 7, 1925, p.22)

"The announcement made by the Colonial office that as from February 1 next the amount of 'standard' rubber production exportable from Malaya and Ceylon will be raised from 85 to 100 per cent, instead of to 95 per cent, as provided by the restriction scheme does not necessarily mean that the restriction will be entirely abolished... As regards the future retention or operation of the scheme, it may be stated that no decisions, other than those already announced by the Colonial office, have been reached."

268. Phillipson, A. The rubber position and government control. London, P. S. King & Son, ltd., 1924. 100p.

Contains an account of the Stevenson scheme, the reasons for its adoption and the effect of regulation on prices, supplies and labor.

269. The practical outcome of the "Stevenson plan" for restricting the production of crude rubber. (In Economic World, April 26, 1924, p.590)

"The lesson of the Stevenson plan... for those engaged in devising governmental price-fixing schemes for American agriculture... seems to be that trade and private interest will find a way to circumvent any plan of artificial regulation."

270. Rubber export restriction. Stevenson scheme to end next April? (In Manchester Guardian Commercial, Oct. 15, 1925, p.396)

With regard to a report that the operation of the Stevenson plan would be suspended on Feb. 1, 1926, it is stated that no decision has been taken, but that it is probable that the Stevenson restrictions will be suspended (not ended) as from April 1926.

271. The situation in rubber. British restriction of production suggests need for additional sources of supply. (In Index, June 1925, p.13,14)

Contains an outline of the provisions of the Stevenson restriction plan which became effective November 1, 1922, in British Malaya and Ceylon. "It provides for a 'standard production' for each rubber estate based on actual output for that estate for the year ended October 31, 1920 plus an allowance for production in new areas. The permissible non-dutiable exportation is fixed at 60 per cent of the standard production, provided the average price per pound for any given quarter does not fall below one shilling or rise above 1s3d. For each increase of 3d. or a fraction thereof over the basic price range, the permissible exportation is raised by 5 per cent of the standard production; conversely, for each decrease of 3d. or a fraction thereof from the basic price range, the permissible exportation is lowered 5 per cent. Exports in excess of this permissible amount are taxed prohibitively."

272. Whitford, Harry N. The crude rubber situation. (In Amer. Academy of political and social science. Annals, v.112, March 1924, p.149-153.)

Discusses policies of price control and the results of the Stevenson restriction scheme.

273. Whitford, Harry N. The crude rubber supply: an international problem. (In Economic Review, v.10, no.4, July 25, 1924, p.79, 80)

A brief account of the development of the rubber industry and of the British government control and its results.

Laws

274. 1266-1267. Statutes at large of England and of Great Britain from Magna Carta to the union of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. London, Printed by George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, 1811. 10v.

V.1, 51 Henry 3, 1266-7. Statute 1. Assisa panis et carvisiae. Assize of bread and ale. The prices of bread and ale are fixed according to the price of corn.

275. 1349-1685. Statutes of the realm. Printed by command of His Majesty, King George the Third... From original records and authentic manuscripts, 1810-1833, 11v.

V.1, p.307, 23 Edward III, Chap.6, 1349: The Statute of labourers. Fixes the rate of wages and provides that victuals be sold at reasonable prices.

V.1, p.378-383, 37 Edward III, Chap.3, 1363: A statute concerning diet and apparel. Fixes the price of poultry. Repealed: 21 James I, Chap. 28.

V.2, p.18, 5 Richard II, Stat.1, Chap.4, 1381: Prices of various wines fixed, to be sold in gross or by retail.

V.3, p.30, 3 Henry VIII, Chap.8, 1511-12: An act concerning the assisting and setting of prices of victuals. Provides for the fixing of victuals in places where a victualer may be the chief officer.

V.3, p.420, 24 Henry VIII, Chap.3, 1532-33: An act for flesh to be sold by weight. Fixes maximum prices for beef, pork, mutton, veal. They may be lowered by certain officials. Repealed: 33 Henry VIII, Chap.II.

V.3, p.438, 25 Henry VIII, Chap.2, 1533: An act of proclamation to be made concerning victuals. Regulates the prices of cheese, butter, poultry, etc. Mayors or other officers of cities may fix prices of victuals.

V.3, p.532, 27 Henry VIII, Chap. 9, 1535-36: An act licensing butchers for a time to sell victuals in gross at their pleasure. Butchers may sell meat at their own prices for a period of four years.

V.3, p.670, 28 Henry VIII, Chap.14, 1536: An act limiting the prices of wines. Repealed by 21 James I, Chap.28, 1623-4.

V.3, p.905, 34, 35 Henry VIII, Chap.7, 1542-3: An act to authorize certain officers empowered by the above act to set the prices of wine in gross, to set the prices also by retail.

V.3, p.1014, 37 Henry VIII, Chap.23, 1545: An act for continuation of certain statutes. Price of wines to be set every year between Nov. 20 and Dec. 31.

V.4, p.58, 2 and 3 Edward VI, Chap.15, 1548: An act touching victuallers and handicraft men. Provides for the inflicting of penalties on butchers, bakers, etc. who conspire to sell food at certain prices.

V.4, p.168-170, 7 Edward VI, Chap.5, 1552-3: An act to avoid the great price and excess of wines. Fixes prices of wines to be sold by retail in taverns.

V.4, p.422-428, 5 Elizabeth, Chap.5, 1562-3: Paragraph 16 enacts that wines may be sold by retail at prices to be fixed by proclamation by persons authorized to set the prices in gross by 28 Henry VIII, Chap.14. Paragraph 17. Grain may be exported by subjects in English ships from certain ports when the price does not exceed certain fixed prices per quarter.

V.5, p.266-268, 12 Charles II, Chap.25, 1660: An act for the better ordering the selling of wines by retail, and for preventing abuses in the mingling, corrupting and vitiating of wines, and for setting and limiting the prices of the same. Paragraph 13, Authorizes the Lord Chancellor and other officials to set the price of wines yearly between November 20 and December 31, the prices to be proclaimed.

V.5, p.449-452, 15 Charles II, Chap.7, 1663: An act for the encouragement of trade. Fixes prices at which grain, peas and beans may be exported and at which they may be bought and laid up in granaries.

V.6, p.21, 1 James II, Chap.19, 1685: An additional act for the improvement of tillage. Provides that justices of the peace in countries into which foreign corn is imported may determine the market price of middling English corn.

276. 1709-1797. Statutes at large of England and of Great Britain from Magna Carta to the union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. London, Printed by George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, 1811. 10v.

V.4, 8 Anne. Chap.18, 1709: An act to regulate the price and assize of bread.

V.6, 31 Geo. II, Chap.29, 1758: An act for the due making of bread; and to regulate the price and assize thereof; and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flour or bread. Repeals previous acts. Contains tables of the assize and price of bread made of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, maslin.

V.10, 37 Geo. III, Chap.98, 1797: An act to amend and render more effectual an act made in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled An Act for the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flour or bread, so far as same relates to the assize and making of bread to be sold in the city of London and the liberties thereof, and within the weekly bills of mortality, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange. July 4, 1797.

277. 1813. Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland... [From A.D. 1801... to 1869] London, Printed by G. Eyre and A. Strahan, 1804-69. 29v.

V.5 53 Geo. III, Chap. 116, 1813: An act to alter and amend two acts of the thirty-first year of King George the Second, and the thirteenth year of his present majesty, so far as relates to the price and assize of bread to be sold out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange. July 10, 1813.

278. 1815. Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. London, J. Butterworth & son, 1815.

55 Geo. III, Chap. 26, Mar. 23, 1815: An act to amend the laws now in force for regulating the importation of corn. Establishes a sliding scale of prices at which wheat, rye, oats, peas and beans may be imported.

279. 1827-1828. Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. [From A.D. 1801... to 1869] London, Eyre and Strahan, 1804-69. 29v.

V.11, 7 & 8 Geo. IV, Chap.58, 1827: An act to make provision for ascertaining from time to time the average prices of British corn. July 2, 1827.

V.11, 9 Geo. IV, Chap.60, 1828: An act to amend the laws relating to the importation of corn. Contains a table of duties on the following imported products, varying with the price in Great Britain: wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, wheat meal and flour, oatmeal, maize, buckwheat, beer or bigg.

280. 1836-1846. Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland...
[From A.D.1801... to 1869] London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1804-69. 29v.
V.14, 6 and 7 William IV, Chap.37, 1836: An act to repeal the several acts now in force relating to bread to be sold out of the city of London and the liberties thereof and beyond the weekly bills of mortality and ten miles of the Royal Exchange; and to provide other regulations for the making and sale of bread, and for preventing the adulteration of meal, flour and bread, beyond the limits aforesaid. July 28, 1836. After nearly 600 years, the assize of bread is abolished. Bakers may make bread of any weight or size.
V.16, 5 and 6 Victoria, Chap.14, 1842: An act to amend the laws for the importation of corn. Apr.29, 1842. Schedule of import duties according to the average price of products enumerated.
V.18, 9 and 10 Victoria, Chap.22, 1846: An act to amend the laws relating to the importation of corn. June 26, 1846.
281. 1917-1920. Chitty's Statutes... London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd.
V.19, part 1, 7 and 8 Geo. V, Chap.46, 1917-18: Corn production act, 1917. An act for encouraging the production of corn, and for purposes connected therewith (including provision as to agricultural wages and rents). Aug. 21, 1917. Fixes minimum and average prices for wheat and oats for the years 1917 to 1922, and a minimum rate for agricultural wages. Provides that if the average of the weekly prices from Sept. 1 to March 31 for wheat and oats fall below the minimum price, farmers are entitled to be paid by the Board (now Ministry) of Agriculture a sum equal in the case of wheat to four times and in the case of oats to five times the difference between such average prices and the minimum price per quarter. Repealed by Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.
V.20, part 2, 10 and 11 Geo. V, Chap.76, 1920: Agriculture Act, 1920. An act to amend the corn production act, 1917, and the enactments relating to agricultural holdings. Dec. 23, 1920. Contains an amendment as to the minimum price of wheat and oats, which must correspond to the minimum prices of the year 1919, to be known as the "Standard year." These claims were repealed by Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

Greece

282. Boeckh, August. The public economy of the Athenians... Tr. by Anthony Lamb. Boston, Little Brown & co., 1857.
Book 1, Chap.15. Xenophon tells us that in Athens a knowledge of the grain business was considered one of the qualities of a statesman. This was probably because Attica needed a considerable importation of grain, as the country did not produce a sufficient amount for its needs. It was brought to market in the Piraeus from all quarters, from Pontus, Thrace, Syria, Egypt, Lybia and Sicily. A great quantity was imported, but not all for domestic use - some of it was to be sold in the Piraeus to foreigners. It has been estimated by Boeckh that Attica needed annually 3,400,000 medimni* of grain, about half of which it could produce in a good season. This left, as the lowest of needed importations 1,700,000 medimni or 1,133,333 1/3 bushels. In an unpropitious season,

*A medimnus was equal to 2/3 of a bushel or 8 gallons.

when domestic crop was scanty, this amount of importation was far from sufficient, so that one of the first objects of an Athenian statesman was to provide for an adequate supply of imported grain, and the regulations in regard to the grain trade were very important.

The author says: "The exportation of grain was absolutely prohibited. It was required by law that two-thirds of the grain which came from a foreign country to the Attic emporium should be brought into the city; that is only a third of the grain brought into the emporium in the Piraeus could be exported from it to other lands. The execution of this law was committed to the overseers of the emporium. In order to prevent as much as possible the accumulation of grain and the withholding it from sale, forestalling it was confined within very narrow bounds. It was not allowed to buy at one time more than fifty backloads (about 75 bushels). The transgression of this law was punished with death. The grain dealers were also not permitted to sell the medimnus of grain at a higher price than one obulus (three cents) more than they had paid for it. These dealers, who were commonly aliens under the protection of the state, enhanced the price notwithstanding, by overbidding others in the purchase of grain in time of scarcity, and they often sold it the same day on which they purchased it at an advance of a drachma (17.1 cents) on the medimnus. Lysias cannot relate particulars enough respecting the profligacy of these extortioners. They were hated full as much as the same class in modern times... 'Were they not menaced with the punishment of death,' said he, 'they would hardly be endurable.' While the Ageranoni (Market masters) had the superintendence of the sale of all other commodities, the state in order to prevent the extortion of the grain dealers, appointed a particular body of officers called the **Sitaphylaces** (grain inspectors) to have the oversight of this single business... They kept accounts of the grain imported, and besides the oversight of grain, they had also the inspection of meal and bread, that they might be sold according to legal weight and price."

, Lysias. Against the grain dealers. (In Eight orations of Lysias, Ed. by Morris H. Morgan. Boston, Ginn & co., 1895, p.89-103. For translation see Hellenic Civilization, by G. W. Botsford, and E. G. Sihler, New York, Columbia Univ. press, 1915. p.426-430)

The Oration against the grain dealers delivered by Lysias about 387 B.C. is of the greatest interest because of the light it throws on the speculative practices of the grain dealers in Athens, the great wheat market of the eastern Mediterranean, and the attempts of an harrassed government to control them.

, National control of currant trade and new export duty. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce Reports, Oct. 6, 1924, p.52)

"The National Bank of Greece has taken over the functions in connection with the export and valorization of the currant crop of Greece, hitherto exercised by the 'Privileged Co. to protect the production and commerce of currants,' by virtue of a decree of August 19, 1924." A contract, signed on Sept. 25, 1924, allows the bank to purchase and sell large quantities of new crops to stabilize prices.

285. Privileged society of Greece for production of and commerce in currants. Regulations. Convention July 8, 1905, June 2, 1906. Laws. July 17, 1905, July 9, 1906. Athens, P.D. Sakellarios, 1916. (Abstracted by Nicholas Mimopoulos for Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, May 6, 1924)

The society must accept and store any currants intended for exportation, paying the producer six per cent interest up to seven tenths of the value of the deposit. Should the loan not be refunded by July 15 of the following year the currants become the property of the Society on payment to the producer of the balance of their full value. This assures storage facilities to the producer, allows him to sell his currants at the most opportune moment and insures a good price for his product.

Certain restrictions are imposed on producers in regard to gathering, drying and cleaning the currants in order to improve their quality, and the Society has full power to accept or reject any currants offered for storage, and to examine the currants shipped abroad. As a result, there is a greater demand for currants abroad and higher prices are obtained.

The Society is bound to purchase at fixed prices and at special times the surplus production of currants. The Society has power to control the production and distribution of currants not only for the purpose of their normal consumption abroad, but also in the home markets. The Society is the special agent of the government in an attempt to stabilize production and prices in the interest of the producer and the public.

286. State monopoly of opium. (Great Britain, Board of Trade Jour., new series v.116, no.1527, March 4, 1926, p.258)

"By a decree dated 27th October, 1925... published in the Official Gazette (No.322), the production, import and sale of opium, preparations of opium in general and coco-tree leaves, becomes a state monopoly. The cultivation of 'papaver sonni ferum' is allowed only by license from the financial authorities, and the export abroad is obligatory."

Greenland

287. Danish rule in Greenland. Recent legislation. (In Denmark, 1925, published by the Danish ministry for foreign affairs [Udenrigsministerium] and Danish Statistical department. Copenhagen, 1925, p. [165]-169)

"Two new acts concerning Greenland were passed by the Danish parliament in the spring of 1925... In the Danish parliament due consideration was given to the social and economic conditions of Greenland, and to the question of a partial removal of the barriers to unrestricted trading. For the present, however, it has not been considered advisable to withdraw the existing monopoly which gives the Danish government the sole right to all trade with Greenland and which does not permit of general access to the country. In a report by the parliamentary committee, however, it has been indicated as a desirable future development that all trading in Greenland should be more and more expanded into a cooperative system of trading for the whole of the population, while furthermore the report is very favourably disposed towards unrestricted trading - intercourse between the Greenlanders themselves."

288. Rink, H. J. Danish Greenland, its people and its products. London, Henry S. King & co., 1877. 468p.

A brief outline of the Danish Royal trade monopoly, established in 1776. - p.280-283. The prices of the products of the whale-fishery and sealcatching were fixed as were also the prices of European articles imported into Greenland.

Guatemala

Laws

289. Apr. 23, 1917. Decreto número 960. (In El Guatemalteco, April 27, 1917, p.13.)

In case of war all possessors or producers of articles of primary necessity are obliged to offer for sale at a price to be fixed by the authorities all the produce they hold with the exception of what they need for their own consumption. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.164.)

Hongkong

290. Hongkong opium monopoly. (In Economist (London), v.99, no.4222, July 26, 1924, p.152)

The report of the imports and exports department of the Hongkong government for 1923 shows a large net profit from the opium monopoly. The present aim is to keep prices as high as possible and to keep in check the illicit trade in cheap opium originating in the neighboring provinces.

Hungary

291. Tobacco industry in Hungary during 1925. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 30, 1926, p.543, 544)

A brief account of the operations of the Hungarian tobacco monopoly in 1925.

Iceland

292. Icelandic import restrictions. (In Danish Foreign Office Jour., no.2, Jan. 1921, p.18)

Prices were regulated in Iceland to counteract profiteering as a result of the import restrictions established by the act of March 8, 1920. Maximum prices or maximum profits were fixed for most of the necessary commodities.

293. Increased import duties on tobacco. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 31, 1925, p.533)

"Upon abolition of the tobacco monopoly in Iceland on January 1, 1926, increased import duties on tobacco, etc., will go into effect."

294. Tobacco monopoly. (Great Britain.. Board of Trade Jour., June 23, 1921, p.715)

A government tobacco monopoly was established to become effective on January 1, 1922.

India

295. Davies, A. Emil. The state in business; or the collectivist state in the making. New ed. London, G. Bell & Sons, ltd., 1920. 267p.

"The finest opium is grown in India where the government is most careful to restrict its growth. The Indian government issues annually to farmers in suitable districts licenses for turning out a specified quantity, and buys the whole production for the year at prices fixed by itself. This it subsequently sells at auctions." - p.51,52.

296. Hunter, William W. Annals of rural Bengal. Ed. 7. London, Smith, Elder & co., 1897.

"Lower Bengal gathers in three harvests each year; in the spring, in the early autumn, and in December, the last being the great rice crop, the harvest on which the sustenance of the people depends. The December crop failed utterly in 1770 and fully a third of the population died. This disaster stands out in the contemporary records in appalling proportions. It forms indeed, the key to the history of Bengal during the succeeding forty years.

"In 1770 the Government, by interdicting what it was pleased to term the monopoly of grain, prevented prices from rising at once to their natural rates. The province had a certain amount of food in it and this food had to last nine months. Private enterprise if left to itself would have stored up the general supply at the harvest with a view to realizing a larger profit at a later period in the scarcity. Prices would in consequence have immediately risen, compelling the population to reduce their consumption from the very beginning of the dearth. The general stock would thus have been husbanded and the pressure equally spread over the whole nine months instead of being concentrated upon the last six. Instead of this the Government in 1770 prohibited under penalties all speculation in rice. A government which, in a season of high prices, does anything to check speculation acts about as sagely as the skipper of a wrecked vessel, who should refuse to put his crew upon half rations.

"Very different was the procedure of the Government at the time of the famine of 1866. Far from trying to check speculation, as in 1770, the Government did all in its power to stimulate it. In the earlier famine one could hardly engage in the grain trade without becoming amenable to the law. In 1866 respectable men in vast numbers went into the trade, for the Government by publishing weekly returns of the rates in every district rendered the traffic both easy and safe. Everyone knew where to buy grain cheapest and where to sell it dearest, and food was accordingly bought from the districts which could best spare it and carried to those which most urgently needed it.

"In 1770 the price of grain, in place of promptly rising to three half pence a pound, as in 1865-66, continued at three farthings during the earlier months of the famine. During the latter months it advanced to two pence, and in certain localities reached four pence."

297. Strachey, Sir John. India, its administration and progress. 4 ed. rev. by Sir Thomas W. Holderness. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1911. 567p.

In Chapter X the author discusses the opium monopoly in India. "The government yearly regulates the extent of the poppy cultivation... The cultivator is bound by the law to deliver the whole of the opium produced to the government agents... It is manufactured... under the supervision of scientific experts... and sold for export at auction by monthly instalments."

298. Watt, Sir George. The commercial products of India, being an abridgment of "the dictionary of the economic products of India"... Published under the authority of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council. London, John Murray, 1908.

The opium poppy: p.845-853. Contains a historical summary of opium control in India. "The Opium monopoly was a direct legacy from the Muhammadan rulers of India and from the early Portugese traders, that had to be assumed by the British shortly after the battle of Plassey (1757). By the middle of the eighteenth century... the government monopoly had fallen into abeyance." But "in the growth of the present Indian opium traffic, free trade was tried and found wanting; the contract system proved defective and pernicious; direct control was hailed by the people of India as a greatly needed and much valued reform... The cultivator of opium in the monopoly districts... is required to deliver the whole produce at a fixed price to the government agents."

Ireland

299. Minimum and maximum prices of grain. (In Dept. of agr. and technical instruction for Ireland. Jour. v.18, no.1, 1918, p.83-87)

A brief account of the working in Ireland of the Corn Production Act (1917) dealing with minimum prices and of the Food Controller's Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, which deals with maximum prices.

Italy

300. International institute of agriculture. Bureau of statistics. Règlementation des prix de vente des produits agricoles. Italie. Rome, Imprimerie de l'institut international d'agriculture, 1923, 79p.

An account of the measures adopted by the Italian government from 1914 to 1919 to regulate the price of agricultural products so that the farmer might receive sufficient profit to encourage him to produce as much as possible, and at the same time to combat speculation and prevent price inflation. Maximum prices were fixed by the state and penalties imposed for over-charging, and production was controlled.

01. Italian tobacco monopoly. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v.11, no.14, Oct. 5, 1925, p.460)
Brief summary of regulations of Italian government tobacco monopoly.
02. Kellogg, Vernon, and Taylor, Alonze E. The food problem. New York, Macmillan co., 1917. 212p.
A brief account of food regulation and price fixing in Italy during the world war. - p.39-45.
03. Madsen, A. W. The state as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.
"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.
An account of the state tobacco monopoly in Italy, its organization, financial results, factory conditions, export trade and prices, etc. The selling price is fixed by parliament. Consumption is limited; the treasury receipts are moderate; the quality of the leaf is poor; wages are low and labor conditions unsatisfactory. - p.105-127.
04. Roberts, Q. F. Italy fixes prices for various articles. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Dec. 24, 1917, p.1150-1151)
"Italian ministerial decrees have been issued fixing maximum prices for olive oil, white crystalized sugar, national boots and shoes, and sulphate of copper." The decrees were published in the Official Gazette for Oct. 24, 25 and 29, 1917. The prices are given in this article.

Laws

05. Decreto luogotenenziale n.76 che istituisce un commissariato generale per i consumi alimentari. Jan. 16, 1917. (In Gazzetta ufficiale, Jan. 26, 1917, p.405.)
Institutes a general commissariat of the food supply to requisition articles of primary necessity for the needs of the civil population, to fix maximum prices and to regulate the distribution and consumption of merchandise. (For French translation, see International Institute of Agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.165.)

Roman Empire

06. Abbott, Frank F. The common people of ancient Rome. New York, Scribner, 1911.
"In his effort to bring prices down to what he considered a normal level, Diocletian did not content himself with such half measures as we are trying in your attempts to suppress combinations in restraint of trade, but he boldly fixed the maximum prices at which beef, grain, eggs, clothing and other articles should be sold, and prescribed the penalty of death for anyone who disposed of his wares at a higher figure." - p.150-151.

307. Gibbon, Edward. The history of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, New York, Fred de Fau, 1906.

This historian tells us (v.4, p.111-112) that sixty years after Diocletian's effort to control the cost of living by fixing prices, the Emperor Julian made a similar attempt, with no greater success. He writes:

"The inclemency of the season had affected the harvests of Syria; and the price of bread, in the markets of Antioch had naturally risen in proportion to the scarcity of corn. But the fair and reasonable proportion was soon violated by the rapacious arts of monopoly. In this unequal contest, in which the produce of the land is claimed by one party as his exclusive property; is used by another as a lucrative object of trade; and is required by a third for the daily and necessary support of life; all the profits of the intermediate agents are accumulated on the head of the defenseless consumers... When the luxurious citizens of Antioch complained of the high price of poultry and fish, Julian publicly declared that a frugal city ought to be satisfied with a regular supply of wine, oil and bread; but he acknowledged that it was the duty of a sovereign to provide for the subsistence of his people. With this salutary view, the emperor ventured on a very dangerous and doubtful step, of fixing by legal authority, the value of corn. He enacted that in a time of scarcity it should be sold at a price which had seldom been known in the most plentiful years; and that his own example might strengthen his laws, he sent into the market four hundred and twenty-two moddi, or measures, which were drawn by his order from the granaries of Hierapolis, of Chalcis, and even of Egypt. The consequences might have been foreseen and were soon felt. The Imperial wheat was purchased by the rich merchants; the proprietors of land, or of corn, withheld from that city the accustomed supply, and the small quantities that appeared in the market were secretly sold at an advanced and illegal price."

308. Lactantius, L. C. F. A relation of the death of the primitive persecutors. Written originally in Latin... English ed. by Gilbert Burnet, D.D. Amsterdam, 1687.

Lactantius in 314 A.D. writes as follows of Diocletian and his edict: "After that the many oppressions which he put in practice had brought a general dearth upon the empire, then he set himself to regulate the prices of all vendible things. There was also much blood shed upon very slight and trifling accounts; and the people brought provisions no more to markets, since they could not get a reasonable price for them; and this increased the dearth so much, that at last after many had died by it, the law itself was laid aside." - p.67-68.

308a. Mommsen, Theodor. Corpus inscriptionum latinarum. Berloni, apud Georgium Reinerum, 1889.

Edict of Diocletian 301 A.D. fixing the maximum prices at which the various food commodities as well as clothing and other articles might be sold. The death penalty was prescribed for anyone who disposed of his wares at higher prices. Prices are specified for between seven and eight hundred different items - practically all the articles which his subjects would have occasion to buy. Wages also are fixed - teachers,

advocates, bricklayers, tailors, weavers, physicians - all are included. "The carpenter and joiner are paid by the day, the teacher by the month, the knife grinder, the tailor, the barber, by the piece and the copper-smith according to the amount of metal which he uses." Abbott calls attention to the fact that the prices given in the edict are not normal but maximum. As the prevailing prices were so high, however, it is not probable that the maximum prices differed very greatly from them. The net result was failure and the law had to be repealed because of its impotence in correcting the condition of affairs. - v.3 (supplement, part 1) p.1926-1953.

Japan

309. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the commercial, industrial and financial condition in Japan... in 1920 and up to June 30, 1921. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1921. 80p.

In 1920 the price of raw silk fell so low that it was decided to curtail production by fifty per cent and to form a silk syndicate, the Imperial Silk Company, which, with assistance from the government in the shape of funds lent at a low rate of interest, would buy up silk so as to maintain a certain minimum price. These measures only applied to silk for exportation. The advantage was not marked to begin with; but since "the market is once more free of restrictions, the price is maintained round about 1500 yen, and... even the severest critics of the government measure admit that it saved the trade from possible ruin." - p.32, 33.

310. Hoar, H. M. Effect of monopoly on camphor industry and trade. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports Sept. 24, 1923, p.808-811)

Brief accounts of Japanese camphor monopoly, its provisions and results. Producers of crude camphor and camphor oil must have a license. They must deliver their camphor products to the Japanese government at a rate fixed by it. The Government reserves the right to restrict the output of camphor and to regulate its distribution and consumption.

311. Japan, Department of Finance. A short account of the tobacco monopoly in Japan, 1905.

Contains the text of the tobacco monopoly law and detailed regulations for its operation. The government annually fixes the kinds of tobacco to be cultivated, the area of land to be placed under cultivation and the purchase prices of leaf tobacco.

312. Japan. Department of finance. Financial and economic annual, 1923. Tokyo, Govt. print. off. [1923] 214p.

The salt monopoly came into operation in June, 1905. Salt is bought by the government from licensed manufacturers and sold for a sum equal to the price paid for it and a fixed amount of monopoly profit and expenses. - p.34.

The camphor monopoly law was first put into force in Formosa only, but in October 1903 the crude camphor and camphor oils monopoly law was made operative both in Formosa and in Japan proper. - p.34.

313. Madsen, A. W. The State as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.

Origin and development of the tobacco monopoly in Japan. The grower must obtain special licenses, and under the license are subject to stringent rules and regulations. The retail price list is established and published by the government. - p.149-167.

Laws

314. 1910. Laws and regulations relating to the government monopolies, [n.p.] 1910. 209p.

Tobacco, salt, crude camphor and camphor oil.

315. Apr. 2, 1921. Loi n.36 concernant le riz. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1921. - p.109,110.)

The government is authorized, in case of need, to regulate the rice market, to purchase, sell, manufacture and store rice. It may increase, reduce, or abolish the import duty on rice and prohibit or restrict its import or export.

Rules for the enforcement of the above law are contained in a law of April 2, 1921. - p.110,111.

Chosen

316. Chosen. Government general. Annual report, 1922-23. Keijo, December, 1924.

A brief account of the tobacco monopoly law of 1921 and of the ginseng monopoly law of 1920 which superseded that of 1908. - p.50-52.

317. New tobacco monopoly. (In U.S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Commerce reports, Nov. 7, 1921, p.609)

"A tobacco monopoly was promulgated in Chosen, April 1, 1921" by which the government controls the production, manufacture, sale and importation of tobacco. The government "will control the kinds of tobacco to be grown, designating the districts to be devoted to tobacco culture, and directing the most minute details of its cultivation and sale."

Taiwan

318. The sugar industry of Formosa. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics, Foreign crops and markets, v.12, no.14, p.464)

"In 1905 the government allocated the sugar cane areas by definite districts among the sugar companies... the cane growers are required to

dispose of their canes only to the sugar company within whose jurisdiction the plantation is situated... the government requires that the sugar companies publish before planting season the price per picul which they will pay for the coming crop.

"From 1902 to 1924 inclusive the sugar industry of Formosa received \$24,000,000 in subsidy from the Government."

319. Taiwan. Monopoly bureau. Outline of government monopolies in (Formosa) Taiwan [1923?].

The Taiwan government has five monopolies, camphor, opium, salt, tobacco, and alcoholic liquors. They were established to check speculation and to maintain high uniform quality. They have been profitable for the government of Taiwan.

Latvia

320. Flax monopoly. (In Latvian Economist, year 1, no. 2, June 1, 1920, p.10-13)
Gives suggestions for the better working of the government flax monopoly.

321. Laursons, Ed. Trade policy of Latvia. (In Latvian Economist, year 2, no.2, Feb. 1, 1921, p.25-27)

The author argues that the time has come for the abolition of the flax monopoly which was necessary when the Latvian state was created. It is unjust as it imposes a tax upon the industrious agriculturist. It diminishes the production of flax, and the carrying out of the monopoly is a source of expense to the government.

322. Meyer, Percy. Latvia's economic life. East Service edition. Riga, 1925. 220p.

"For the deliveries of flax fibre, the State Flax Authority pays fixed prices which are modified from time to time... according to the requirements of the budget and the state of prices on the world market... Flax purchases, though based on fixed prices, are to a certain extent free, and the buyer for the State is remunerated on a commission basis." - p.49-52.

Lithuania

323. Introduction of spirit monopoly. (In Great Britain, Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.112, no.1418, Jan. 31, 1924, p.168)

"A monopoly affecting the manufacture and sale of spirit and vodka was introduced on Nov. 10, 1923, in certain districts.

The above monopoly "was to be introduced into the remaining parts of the country as from 1st February, 1924. (Great Britain Board of Trade Journal, new series, v.112, no.1420, Feb. 14, 1924, p.233)

Malay States (Federated and Unfederated)

324. Holt, E. G. Rubber products. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, April 2, 1923, p.25-37)

Notes on export restrictions on rubber in Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Non-Federated Malay States of Johore and Kedah.

Federated Malay States

325. Federated Malay States. Report for 1920. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1921. 21p.

"Rice Control continued throughout the year. The Controller bought rice in foreign countries, and imported it; he also bought the output of local rice-mills... As he bore all costs of transport to the depot, it was possible for him to fix a flat rate for supplies to wholesalers at all places on a port or railway station. The whole-saler was allowed a specified margin or profit in respect of his sales to retailers, who in turn were allowed a specified margin of profit in respect of sales to the public." - p.17

326. Federated Malay States. Chief secretary. Annual report, 1918. (In Government Gazette, 1919, Suppl.)

"The rubber industry passed through a crisis during the year owing to the reduction of imports into the U. S. A voluntary scheme for the reduction of output was only partially successful, and a Commission of Enquiry was appointed to advise as to the action which might be taken to protect the industry. The commission was in favour of a system of compulsory restriction of output and a minimum price to be guaranteed by the government, provided that the governments of Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies would introduce a similar measure in those countries... Fortunately it was not necessary to interfere in the manner that had been suggested." - p.8.

327. Federated Malay States. Controller of rubber. Report, 1924. (In Government Gazette, June 12, 1924, Suppl.)

Contains a detailed statement of the work of the assessment committee in assessing the standard production of holdings of over 100 acres and describes the method under which licenses to export are issued.

328. Restriction on exportation of rubber. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.III, no.1391, July 26, 1923, p.104)

"The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1923, which was passed on 8th June 1923, consolidates and amends the law relating to the exportation of rubber from the Federated Malay States." It repeals the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1922, prohibits the exportation of rubber without a license and prescribes the amount of export duty to be levied on all rubber ~~exported~~. The law was declared operative as from June 25, 1923, in the Supplement to the Government Gazette of June 15, 1923.

Laws

329. Federated Malay States. Enactments passed during the year 1924.

No.17 of 1924. Rubber (Restriction) Enactment. "An enactment to repeal and reenact with amendments the law imposing restriction upon the export of rubber"; i.e. the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1923. Provides for the appointment of officers to carry into effect the provisions of the enactment; the regulation of the quantity of rubber that may be exported at the minimum rate of duty by each registered exporter; an export duty to be paid according to a certain scale; the fixing of a standard production for every holding and the percentage of such production that may be exported in any quarter at the minimum rate of duty. Coupons enabling rubber to be exported may only be issued to owners of holdings and are not transferable.

No. 20 of 1924. Rubber Supervision Enactment. Provides for the appointment of licensing boards and defines their powers; makes provision for the obtaining of licenses to purchase, treat or store rubber and the inspection of licensed premises, the keeping of books of accounts according to a prescribed form by licensees or auctioneers and the registration of all rubber cultivation.

Unfederated Malay States

330. Kelantan. Restriction on export of rubber; rubber export duties. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.110, no.1371, Mar. 8, 1923, p.304)

The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Rules, 1922, issued under the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1922, prohibit the export of rubber except under and in accordance with a certificate of standard production and quarterly licenses, or a coupon, or a provisional license. Rates of duty are prescribed for rubber exported under the above conditions.

331. Unfederated Malay States. Annual report 1922-1924, London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923-1925. (Great Britain, Colonial reports - annual no.1184, 1239, 1265)

The states included are Trengganu, Johore, Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis.

Most of the states have passed rubber restriction acts and have a monopoly of opium.

Mexico

Campeche

332. Mexican year book. 1922-24, Los Angeles, Times-Mirror press, 1924.

Contains the law of March 20, 1922, which provides for the regulation of the price of sisal hemp. - p.325.

Yucatan

333. Crossette, Louis. Sisal production, prices and marketing... Prepared as part of the investigation of essential raw materials authorized by the Sixty-

seventh Congress. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1924. 7p. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bulletin, no.200)

The subsequent history of sisal hemp control may be found in the Cordage Trade Journal, Nov. 20, 1924, Dec. 4, 1924, Jan. 1, 1925, June 18, 1925, Jan. 7, 1926.

The Comisión Exportadora was replaced by the Cooperative de Productores Henequeneros, organized in November, 1924, through the co-operation of the henequen producers, the Federal government of Mexico and the State government of Yucatan. This only lasted two months, when the Comisión Exportadora, which had been in control of the sisal industry in Yucatan from December, 1921, to November 1, 1924, again resumed operations. On May 29, 1925, a new organization, the Henequeneros de Yucatan, Sociedad Cooperativa de Responsabilidad Limitada was formed, and began operations on June 12, 1925, with a board of 7 directors, one representing the Federal government of Mexico, one the State government of Yucatan, three the large producers and two the small producers.

334. Liquidation of henequen monopoly. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 14, 1919, p.263)

Immediate liquidation of the Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen was ordered by the government.

335. Reorganization of the Comisión reguladora del mercado de henequen. (In Diario oficial, Nov. 30, 1920, p.5141-5144)

By a law, dated November 23, 1920, the Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen was reorganized as an official institution to promote the industry by regulating the price of henequen and developing for it new uses and markets.

336. The State of Yucatan. The largest producer of sisal in the world. (In Latin-American year book for investors and merchants, 1919. New York, Criterion newspaper syndicate, 1919, p.422-448)

A short account of government control of the production and sale of sisal hemp in Yucatan from the organization of the Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen in January, 1912, to the law of January, 1918, which provided that the producers of sisal should "turn their product over to the Regulating Commission, so that it, acting as their representative, may solicit and obtain the highest possible price in the market."

In 1919 the Comisión Reguladora was liquidated (Latin-American year book for investors and merchants, 1920, p.464)

337. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Importation of sisal and manila hemp. Hearings... Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, on S. Res. 94, a resolution authorizing and instructing the Committee on agriculture and forestry of the Senate to investigate what companies and corporations are engaged in the importation of sisal and manila hemp, etc. [Feb. 17-Apr. 27, 1916] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1916, 2v.

Contains translations of a decree by the Congress of Yucatan on January 8, 1912, and promulgated on January 9, 1912, imposing an extraordinary tax on the production of manufactured hemp, and providing for the creation of a committee to regulate the henequen market; and of a decree of April 29, 1912, containing the regulations of the "Committee for regulating the henequen market." (Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen) - p.12-15.

Morocco

338. Morocco tobacco monopoly. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Commerce reports, Jan. 29, 1923, p.277)

The Société Internationale de Régie Cointéressé des Tabacs au Maroc has a monopoly of the tobacco industry to cover a period of 40 years.

Netherlands

339. Barker, J. Ellis. The rise and decline of the Netherlands. A political and economic history and a study in practical statesmanship. London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1906. 478p.

The directors of the East India Company endeavoured to carry on a limited trade with a very large profit. In order to retain the monopoly of the spice trade, "they began to destroy the clove trees everywhere, except in Amboyna, the seat of their power.. Furthermore, they bribed the surrounding princes by annual subsidies into acting likewise... This plan was begun about the year 1631, and was steadfastly pursued during more than a century. Dutch squadrons yearly visited the Spice Islands to suppress the growth of cloves...The spice country was converted into a petty farm... The same system was followed with regard to the production of nutmegs, and of all those spices which were peculiar to the moluccas... the whole object of the company was to hinder competition, and to obtain the monopoly of particular products. When they had obtained that monopoly, they took care to limit the supply brought to market, and to raise its price to many times its real value. They succeeded for a short time in obtaining the monopoly of the pepper trade, and they immediately raised the price of pepper by about 100 per cent to eighty shillings a pound." - p.200.

New Zealand

340. Keith, Arthur B. War government of the British dominions. Oxford, Clarendon press; New York, Humphrey Milford, 1921, 353p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the world war. British series.)

A brief account of price-fixing regulations in New Zealand from 1917 to 1920 is given on p.67, 68.

341. New Zealand's kauri gum industry. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, April 19, 1926, p.179)

This brief article points out that it hardly seems possible that the board established in New Zealand to control the kauri gum industry will be able to carry out a valorization policy.

342. Wheat production and price control. (In Round Table, v.15, no.60, Sept., 1925, p.850-856)

A brief summary of government control of wheat, flour, and bread prices during and after the world war.

"Owing to the low level to which wheat prices had fallen in the world's markets for the...season 1923-24, the prospects of the New Zealand growers were so unsatisfactory that the government found it impossible to withdraw entirely from the position of control. Beyond continuing the embargo on importation, however, and insisting that there must be no increase in the price of bread, the government no longer handled the wheat or fixed prices by regulation. Growers and millers conferred, and by agreement determined the prices to operate for wheat, flour, bran and pollard... The government proposed to make the market quite free and open and also to remove the embargo [in February, 1925]... [But,] a fresh agreement has been made as to the prices for this season's harvest, while the government continues the embargo for another twelve months."

343. Wheat production and price control. (In Round Table, no.63, June, 1926, p. 666-671)

Outline of government protection of wheat and price control from May, 1925, to January, 1926, when government control was abandoned, the market be allowed "to take its own course behind the protection of the tariff." On February 23, 1926, the government announced that the duty on wheat, flour, bran and pollard was to remain.

344. Wilkinson, H. L. State regulation of prices in Australia. A treatise on price fixing and state socialism. Melbourne, Melville and Mullen Pty., Ltd., 1917. 275p.

An account of price regulation in New Zealand from 1914 to 1916, especially with regard to sugar and butter. - p.89-97. The Board of Trade preferred the system of "recommended prices" for wheat, flour and bread rather than that of fixing maximum prices by legal enactment.

Laws

345. New Zealand. Statutes of the Dominion of New Zealand. Wellington, Government printer.

5 Geo. V., no.41 of 1914. Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act. Nov. 2, 1914. Grants power to the Minister of Lands to enter into contracts with respect to the working of kauri-gum lands, and regulates the purchase and sale of the gum. The minister may pay to the vendor a sum not exceeding 50 per cent of the prices ruling for gum on July 1, 1914, the gum then to be sold for the benefit of the gum diggers after deduction of charges for storage, insurance and freight.

6 Geo. V, no.60 of 1915, Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, Oct. 11, 1915. The Minister of Lands is authorized to enter into contracts for purchase of tools, plant and other requisites for the extraction and treatment of kauri-gum, and to purchase and sell gum on any terms and conditions he thinks fit. The governor is granted power, by order in council, to set apart any area of crown land not exceeding 10,000 acres in a kauri-gum district for the purpose of promoting the systematic recovery of kauri-gum and other valuable products. This land may be leased by the Land Board to approved persons in areas not exceeding 3,000 acres and for a period not exceeding 21 years.

10 Geo. V. no.5 of 1919. Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, Oct. 24, 1919. A lease of land in a kauri-gum district may be granted for a term not exceeding 21 years, or may be for a term not exceeding 21 years with a right of renewal for one or more terms, provided that the total term of the lease do not exceed 42 years. A kauri-gum broker's license may be issued.

12 Geo. V. no.73 of 1921-22. Meat-export Control Act, Feb. 11, 1922. Provides for the establishment of a Meat Producers' Board in New Zealand and a London agency to control the preparation, storage, shipment, sale and disposal of meat. Amended by 15 Geo. V. 1924, no. 38, which grants the Board power to exhibit and advertise New Zealand meat.

14 Geo. V. no.28 of 1923. Dairy-produce Export Control Act, Aug. 28, 1923. Provides for the establishment of the New Zealand Dairy-produce Control Board to control the export, sale and distribution of New Zealand dairy products. Amended by 15 Geo. V. 1924, no.30, which grants to the Board power to exhibit and advertise New Zealand dairy produce.

15 Geo. V, no. 54, of 1924. Fruit Control Act, Nov. 6, 1924. Makes provision for the control of the fruit trade by the establishment of the New Zealand Fruit-export Control Board to assume control of all fruit produced in the districts in which the act is operative, and intended for export from New Zealand. It is authorized to sell or dispose of such fruit on such terms as it thinks advisable.

15 Geo. V, no.58 of 1924. Honey-export Control Act, Nov. 6, 1924. Establishes a Board to control the export of honey, with power to sell or dispose of such honey on such terms as it thinks advisable.

16 Geo. V, no.34 of 1925. Kauri-gum Control Act, Oct. 1, 1925. Establishes a Kauri-gum Control Board with power to assume absolute or partial control of trade in and export of kauri-gum and with authority to sell or dispose of Kauri-gum on such terms as it may deem advisable.

Norway

346. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the commerce and industry of Norway down to the end of the year 1919. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. (Cmd. 839.)

In May, 1915, the Norwegian parliament guaranteed the Norwegian producers of grain against the sale of imported grain at less than a certain price. This guarantee was renewed the following year, and the state undertook to pay compensation to grain growers if, after sowing winter seed, they were compelled to plough up the ground in the spring and sow once more owing to the bad condition of the crop. In June 1918, the state agreed to purchase at a fixed price during the budget years 1918-19 and 1919-20 the grain which producers were compelled by the regulations to deliver to the state. A director of production was appointed in 1917. For the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 large grants were made for the reduction of the cost of fertilisers, assistance in the purchase of seed and in aid of increased production generally. A temporary law was passed in 1918-19 requiring every person between 16 and 60 to work upon the land or to take the place of others called upon to work on the land. This law also allowed the state to requisition horses for farm work, and municipal bodies to cultivate badly tilled land within their radius. - p.9.

347. State monopoly in alcoholic beverages. (Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.109, no.1345, Sept. 7, 1922, p.263)

The sole right to import and trade in alcoholic beverages was granted to Aktieselskapet Vinmonopolet from July 1, 1922 to July 1, 1932.

Laws

348. Lov om regulering av vareprisene, July 17, 1918. (In Norsk Lovtidende, 2. Avdeling, 1918, p.478)

Regulates the price of foodstuffs, and empowers the government to fix maximum prices to forbid the hoarding of commodities and to regulate the production and sale of foodstuffs. (For French translation see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919, p.166)

349. Lov om landets Kornforsyning. June 25, 1926. (In Norsk Lovtidende, 2. Avdeling, 1926, p.318-324)

A brief summary of the above law for the institution of a state monopoly of grain and milled products thereof is to be found in Great Britain, Board of Trade Journal, new series, v.117, no.1544, July 8, 1926, p.54 and no.1546, July 22, 1926, p.111.

"Wheat, rye, barley, oats and ground products thereof, as well as mixtures of grain or ground products which have one or more of these products as a substantial ingredient, are only to be imported by the State or by persons who have received an import license. Licences to import wheat, rye and barley or ground products thereof will be granted to persons who prove that they have purchased from the State a quantity of Norwegian grain (not including oats) corresponding to the quantity which it is desired to import. Licences to import oats or ground products thereof will only be granted in special circumstances... The bill also

contains provisions as to the purchase of Norwegian grain by the State, and the warehousing and sale of grain, etc.... The measure is designed to come into force... not later than the 1st July, 1927."

Palestine

350. Great Britain. High commissioner on administration of Palestine. Report... 1920-1925. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 59p.

Under the Turks a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco was vested in the tobacco regie, and the cultivation of tobacco was prohibited in several parts of the Turkish Empire including Palestine, except in a few villages in the north. This monopoly was abolished in 1921, with the approval of the British government. In 1924 thousands of acres were devoted to the cultivation of tobacco which may become one of the chief sources of agricultural wealth in Palestine. - p.17.

Peru

351. Government monopoly on phosphate fertilizers. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, April 7, 1924, p.59.)

"Phosphate fertilizers may be sold in Peru only by the Guano administration company of Peru, according to an official resolution of January 16, 1924."

Poland

352. Establishment of tobacco monopoly. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 25, 1922, p.876.)

"Under the provisions of a decree of June 1, 1922, all trade in tobacco substitutes has been placed under government monopoly."

353. Regulation of prices in Poland. (In International labour office. Industrial and labour information, v.17, no.12, Mar. 22, 1926, p.392)

"The Polish Council of Ministers has adopted an order, dated 10 February 1926, concerning the regulation of prices of articles of first necessity, notably flour, bread, meat, fats, pork butchers' goods, foot-wear and clothing... Prices may be fixed by the municipal authorities in all towns of over 15,000 inhabitants, but in towns of lesser importance the permission of the 'voievodie' is required." A brief account of the methods employed to regulate prices is given. (Dziennik Ustaw, Feb. 24, 1926.)

354. Regulations governing tobacco growing in Poland. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 20, 1923, p.473.)

"Previous rulings whereby farmers in Poland were authorized to grow tobacco if they would secure their seedlings from the government only, and would sell their entire crop to the state at a price fixed by the latter, have been modified. The Ministry of Finance now provides that

tobacco grown under permits, while it may not be sold or given away to private consumers, may be retained by the grower for his own personal use, and is not subject to compulsory purchase by the government. The area for this purpose is not to exceed 10 square meters for each planter."

355. Special powers bill. Alcohol monopoly. (In Economist (London), v.99, no. 4224, Aug. 9, 1924, p.237, 238)

The Special powers bill, passed by the Diet, renewed and increased the powers given to the Finance Minister at the beginning of 1924. Among the reforms to be effected is the extension of the salt monopoly, which existed up to that time only in the former Austrian Poland.

The bill establishing the government monopoly for alcohol passed the third reading. The government will control the production and marketing of alcohol.

Portugal

356. Bounties for cereal, etc., cultivation. (In Great Britain, Board of Trade Jour., new series v.101, no. 1141, Oct. 10, 1918, p.461)

A decree published in the Diário do Governo of Sept. 25, 1918, provides for the granting of bounties to cultivators of wheat, maize, rye, rice, beans, chickpeas, potatoes, and fixes maximum prices for the sale of oats, barley, beans, potatoes, chickpeas and hay.

357. Conditions for obtaining drawback on imported wheat. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 8, 1923, p.115)

A decree of Nov. 23, 1922, prescribes the amount of flour or biscuits to be exported in order to obtain the allowed drawback on imported wheat within six months of the importation of the wheat. "A decree of July 31, 1922, establishing fixed prices of wheat in Portugal and specifying the conditions under which foreign wheat may be imported, authorizes refund of import duties on wheat when certain products manufactured therefrom are exported."

358. Government of Portugal takes over wheat crop. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 28, 1915, p.1490)

"In order to regulate the supply and price of bread, the government of Portugal has taken over the entire wheat crop of the country and has authorized the importation of 7,348,667 bushels of foreign wheat through the war department... The exportation of wheat is forbidden, and all supplies of the cereal on hand must be reported to the government."

359. The Portuguese tobacco monopoly. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, March 3, 1924, p.564)

"The exclusive monopoly of importing, manufacturing and selling

tobacco in Portugal is at present in the hands of a French company whose contract will expire in April, 1926."

360. Proposed abolition of Portuguese tobacco monopoly. (In Great Britain, Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.116, no.1529, March 18, 1926. p.322)

A bill presented to the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies provides for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly when the existing contract expires on April 30, 1926, and the substitution ~~for it~~ of state management, which was in force prior to the monopoly. "The bill proposes the taking over by the government of the existing factories, labour and stocks from the Monopoly Company. Purchases of foreign tobacco and other raw material required by the new regime are to be made by public tender, as far as practicable."

Laws

361. May 12, 1917. Decreto n. 3123, inserindo varias disposicoes para melhor garantia de abastecimento de cereais de panificacao (In Diário do Governo, 1. serie, n.73, May 12, 1917, p.338)

Authorizes the government to buy wheat, maize and other breadmaking grains and their flour. The Minister of Labour may fix the selling price of cereals and flour and bread. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.184.)

362. June 28, 1917. Decreto n. 3216, estabelecendo o regime a que devem subordinar-se as transaccoes sobre cereais e outros generos de primeira necessidade. (In Diário do Governo, 1, serie, n.104, June 28, 1917, p.493-500)

Directs that that part of his produce which is not absolutely necessary to a grower be placed at the disposal of the government at certain fixed prices. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.187-192.)

363. Sept. 19, 1921. Lei n.1, 213, estabelecendo o novo regime cerealifero. (In Diário do Governo, 1. serie, n.191, Sept. 19, 1921)

Regulates the trade in home-grown wheat, the importation of foreign wheat, the manufacture of flour and bread, the price of wheat and its products for the year 1921-1922. The minister of agriculture is authorized to fix the selling price of wheat each year. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1921, p.112-115)

364. Mar. 21, 1923. Decreto no. 8724. Insere varias disposicoes atinentes a reprimir os lucros excessivos. (Decree no. 8724 containing enactments for the prevention of profiteering). (In Diário do governo, 1. serie, n. 59, March 21, 1923)

Fixes the maximum profit in the trade in products of primary necessity at 10 per cent for wholesale trade and 15 per cent for retail trade.

Infringement of this law may be punished by the closing down of business premises. (International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1923, p.53-57.)

Order no. 3523 of March 28, 1923, lists the commodities to which the above decree refers. (International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1923, p.57.)

Rumania

365. Busuiocescu, Deneter. Das Tabakmonopol in Rumänien. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1905. 144p.

A short account of the development and of the financial and economic importance of the tobacco monopoly in Rumania. Production and prices are controlled. The author concludes that the establishment of the monopoly has increased the quantity and improved the quality of the tobacco produced in Rumania at the same time as it has added to the government revenue.

366. Fixed maximum domestic prices for wheat and rye - production bounties. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 14, 1922, p.485)

"A maximum domestic price... is fixed by the state for rye and wheat of the 1922 crop. In order to encourage production, the state will pay... a premium for 100 kilos and a premium... for each hectare sown... with autumn wheat."

367. Rumania, Ministère de l'industrie et du commerce. Correspondance économique. Bucarest, 1919-1925.

July, 1921, p.28-30. Price of coal fixed by order of cabinet. (Monitorul Oficial, May 26, 1921)

Aug.-Sept., 1922, p.1-7. French translation of a decree of the minister of industry and commerce fixing maximum prices for wheat, flour, bread, and providing for the payment of bounties to producers of wheat and rye.

Jan.-Feb., 1925, p.17. The new agrarian legislation fixed the price of expropriated lands. The regional price fixed by the former council of agriculture for the years 1917-1922, multiplied by 40, was established as a maximum price.

Jan.-Feb., 1925, p.62-63. "The new regime of wheat, flour and bread." "The maximum price of rye is fixed at 85,000 lei per wagon of 10,000 kg. at the place of the producer or shorer... The maximum price for rye integral flour is fixed at 12 lei per kg. at the mill. The price of rye and oat flour shall be free in the interior of the country... The maximum price of the integral flour fixed as 12 lei per kg... may be increased in case of absolute necessity... to 14 lei per kg. The increase must be approved in each case by a Central Control Commission." (Journal du Conseil des Ministres, no.600, Feb. 28, 1925)

368. Rumania. Monitorul oficial, no. 62, June 21, 1923. A ministerial decision of June 13, 1923, fixes maximum prices for wheat, rye and their derivatives, and regulates their export and transit within the country.

Laws

369. June 16, 1923. Law on the repression of illicit speculations. (In Monitorul Oficial, no. 59, June 17, 1923)

Commercial councils or interim commissions are authorized to fix the maximum selling prices of bread, wheat, rye and maize flour, meat, fish, lard, milk, and all other articles of primary, immediate, or general necessity, the maximum profit permitted being 20% on the cost price in wholesale sales and 30% in retail sales. In urban communes the fixing of maximum prices for the above mentioned articles is obligatory. In the event of the maximum selling prices not having been fixed by the commercial authorities in rural communes, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is bound to fix them officially. (International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1923, p.172-181.)

Russia

370. American association for international conciliation. Russian documents, including the Russian constitution, the Russian land law, the Franco-Russian alliance. (In International conciliation, March 1919, no.136)

Regulation of prices in Russia. Contains a decree, published by the Soviet government on January 30, 1918, creating "committees on prices" invested with wide powers over the source, price, and distribution of all varieties of commodities. - p.67-70.

371. Establishment of government sugar monopoly in Russia. (Great Britain. Board of Trade Journal, new series, v.99, Nov. 15, 1917, p.362.)

"On 14th/27th September the provisional government sanctioned proposals made by the Russian Minister of Finance for the establishment of a state sugar monopoly."

372. Leites, [Kussiel] Recent economic developments in Russia. Ed. by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, The Clarendon press; London, N. Y. [etc.] H. Milford, 1922. 240p. (Publications of the Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history.)

Prior to the Bolshevik revolution. The supreme central power gave the local administrative authorities complete discretion in the adoption of measures designed to relieve the food scarcity, recommending especially the establishment of fixed prices on articles of food. The result was many contradictory measures and much confusion. The enforcement of a general policy of price-fixing proposed by the Minister of Agriculture "was not practicable for the reason that the government itself constantly violated its own rules. The authorized agents of the Ministry of War bought up supplies for the army at prices much higher than those officially fixed." - p.47.

Economic policy of the Bolsheviks. "Food prices were regulated by the Council of People's Commissioners who also fixed the rationing. This was not so important, however, as the fact that the people could buy articles not controlled by the government at 'free prices,' partly from speculators and partly in the open market." - p. 89.

"From the very first the attempts of the Imperial Government to fix maximum prices on farm products had aroused open discontent among the peasants. Corn and other products immediately disappeared from the market in the places where the local authorities tried to fix prices... The first revolutionary government... was forced to have recourse to the system of requisitions and fixed prices, hateful as it was to the producers. Having seized the power of government, the Bolsheviks... abolished all freedom of trade and inaugurated a severe policy of fixed prices on all necessary articles of consumption. The peasants retaliated by refusing to sell their produce, whereupon the Soviet Government began its systematic campaign against the villages, which continued for about two years and ended with the complete defeat of the Bolsheviks." - p. 115.

373. Mavor, James. An economic history of Russia. 2 ed. rev. & enlarged. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.; New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1925. 2v.

"Peter [the Great] increased the number of the state monopolies; resin, potash, rhubarb, glue, as well as salt, tobacco, vodka, chalk, tar, fish, oil, playing cards, dice and oak coffins now made the long list of the commodities the production and sale of which the state absolutely controlled. The Treasury prices for these monopolized commodities were from two to four times as much as they have been before." - v. 1, p. 134.

In 1727 "the failure of direct taxation brought about the imposition of increased prices of the commodities subject to state monopoly." - v. 1, p. 173.

374. Noel-Paton, Frederick. Notes on sugar in India. 3 ed. Calcutta, Superintendent government printing, India, 1911. 63p.

"The regulations of the sugar industry in Russia were introduced for the first time in 1895 and were based on the principle of fixing a fancy price for home consumption and prescribing the share which each factory should enjoy in supplying that consumption." An excessive supply of sugar caused the Russian government to fix a "normal production for each factory" in 1903. - p. 8.

375. Regulation of prices in Russia. (In Nation, v. 108, no. 2799. Feb. 22, 1919, p. 302-303)

Contains a translation into English of a decree, published by the Soviet Government on January 30, 1918, which creates "committees on prices invested with wide powers over the source, price, and distribution of all varieties of commodities."

376. Simpson, James Y. Some notes on the state sale monopoly and subsequent prohibition of vodka in Russia. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1918. 64p.

"While the monopoly system was a great improvement on the previous farming-out and excise systems, nevertheless it was very far from achieving the purposes for which it was introduced."

377. Turin, S. P. Market prices and controlled prices of food in Moscow. (In Royal statistical society, Jour., n.s. v.83, part 3, May, 1920. p.478-479)

After quoting the market price and the controlled price of the staple foods in Moscow on November 1, 1919, and giving the amount of the monthly government ration, the writer concludes that "controlled prices do not in fact exist. They are merely issued as decrees, to which no one pays the slightest attention."

Spain

378. Bounties for cotton growing. (In Times (London) Imperial and foreign trade and engineering supplement, April 17, 1926, p.102)

"At the last meeting of the State Cotton Commissariat at Madrid, the following resolutions were passed: (1) That the minimum guaranteed price for cotton next season be 1.20 pesetas per kg.; (2) that on sales of this season's cotton the payment of general bounties to growers be made as follows." Schedule given.

379. Extension of tobacco monopoly to Spanish northern Africa. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 5, 1922, p.640)

"A decree has been issued bringing the Spanish North African colonies under the administration of the Spanish tobacco monopoly."

380. France. Ministère des finances. Espagne: le monopole des tabacs. (In Bulletin de Statistique et de Législation Comparée, Feb. 1924, p.344-353)

History and present working (1924) of the tobacco monopoly in Spain.

381. Government of Spain to regulate food prices. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v.6, no.11, Mar. 14, 1923, p.193)

Decree published in the official gazette of Madrid, January 19, 1923, Its object is "to prevent producers, merchants and middlemen from making net profits in excess of the margin fixed by the Central Council of Provisions."

382. Keller, A. G. Colonization; a study of the founding of new societies. Boston, London, Ginn & Co., 1908, 632p.

Bibliography: p.599-611.

The decadence of Spain was mainly due to bad government. The government spent its efforts in making detailed and rigid rules for the movement and sale of goods so that free competition was crushed. The object was the protection of the consumer. Prices were regulated, exportation prohibited. Such measures produced a paralysis of economic life. - p.189-190.

383. Klein, Julius. The Mesta: a study in Spanish economic history 1273-1836. Cambridge, Harvard university press, 1920. 444p. (Harvard economic studies, v.21)

"Spanish merino wool was for generations one of the great staples of commerce during the period when modern Europe was in the making. The history of 'the Honorable Assembly of the Mesta', the Castillian sheep raisers' guild, presents a vivid picture of some six hundred years of laborious effort on the part of one of the great European powers to dominate the production and marketing of that essential raw material." - Author's preface.

384. Madsen, A. W. The State as manufacturer and trader, an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.

Short account of the Spanish tobacco monopoly, its passage from direct control to concession. - p.168-173.

385. Regulations under the tobacco monopoly. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Dec. 12, 1921. p.921)

"A Royal decree of October 15, 1921, approves the regulations for the execution of the agreement made between the State and the Compañia Arrendataria de Tabacos on July 19, 1921, and approved by a Royal decree of July 30 of the same month... The concession to the above mentioned company for the exclusive manufacture and sale of tobacco in Spain and the Spanish Colonies is extended for a further period of twenty years, from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1941." (Gaceta de Madrid. Oct. 25, 1921.- p.249-266)

Laws

386. Nov. 11, 1916. Ley relative a las subsistencias. (In Gaceta de Madrid, Nov. 12, 1916)

Authorizes the government to ensure the provisioning of the country by various means, including the fixing of prices of foodstuffs. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture, Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1916, p.89-93)

387. Feb. 8, 1918. Real decreto disponiendo se proceda inmediatamente a la revision de los precios reguladores señalados a las substancias alimenticias y primeras materias por les juntas provinciales de subsistencias, las cuales remitirán a la comisaria general de abastecimientos cuantos antecedentes tuvieran en cuenta para adoptar la medida en cuestión... (In Gaceta de Madrid, Feb. 9, 1918)

Orders a revision of the prices of foodstuffs and primary materials fixed by the provincial supply commissions to be made under the supervision of the general Commissariat of Supply. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.266)

388. Feb. 9, 1918. Real decreto estableciendo un comité regulador de la importación, distribución y consumo del algodón. (In Gaceta de Madrid, Feb. 10, 1918)

Establishes a committee to regulate the importation and distribution of cotton and to fix its selling price. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture, *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1918, p.175-176)

389. Aug. 10, 1918. Real decreto relativo a la fabricación y venta de harinas y de pan; régimen de compra de trigos y de fabricación de harinas; precios máximos de la avena, cebada y centeno, y requisitos para la circulación de cereales. Aug. 10, 1918. (In Gaceta de Madrid, Aug. 11, 1918)

Regulates the manufacture and sale of flour and bread, fixing maximum prices for oats, barley, rye and bread. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire de législation agricole*, 1918, p.50-53)

390. Apr. 5, 1922. Real decreto encaminado a reglamentar la acción de los municipios en materia de subsistencias. (In Gaceta de Madrid, August 8, 1922)

Authorizes municipal councils of cities with a population of over 30,000 inhabitants to adopt one of four systems of intervention in the trade in goods of prime necessity; establishment of control stores in competition with the free market; partial municipalization; municipalization on a monopolistic basis; control of retail sales; control of wholesale sales.

391. Jan. 18, 1923. Real decreto creando una Junta Central de Abastos para la revisión de precios de sustancias alimenticias de primera necesidad y de artículos de consumo de todas clases. (Royal decree creating a Central Supply Commission for the revision of the prices of foodstuffs of prime necessity and of articles of consumption of all kinds.) (In Gaceta de Madrid, no.19, Jan. 19, 1923)

Institutes commissions of supply responsible for fixing the maximum selling prices of commodities of primary necessity, based upon the price at the place of production, the profit of the manufacturer or producer, the cost of transport to the place of consumption, taxes, the profit of the intermediary and the merchant to be fixed by the commission. (International institute of agriculture. *International yearbook of agricultural legislation*, 1923, p. 181-184.)

A Royal ordinance of February 10, 1923, provisionally approves the regulations for the application of the above decree, and lists those articles which in general may be considered necessary. (International institute of agriculture. *International yearbook of agricultural legislation*, 1923, p.184-188.)

392. Nov. 3, 1923. Real decreto facultando al Directorio para regular los precios de las sustancias alimenticias de primera necesidad y los artículos de consumo indispensable, y dando disposiciones y creando los organismos que seindican para efectuar la expresada regulación de

precios. (Royal decree authorizing the Directory to regulate the prices of foods of primary necessity and of essential articles of consumption, and providing instructions and creating the officers to effect the said regulation of prices). (In Gaceta de Madrid, no. 308, Nov. 4, 1923)

Entrusts to the military directory, and, by delegation of authority from the latter, to a central commission and provincial commissions of supplies the duty of fixing the maximum prices of food commodities of primary necessity, cereals and their flours, pulses and their flours, tubers and root crops, fruits, vegetables, bread, fresh and salt meat, fresh, salted or canned fish, eggs, milk, sugar, oil and salt. (International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1923, p. 189-194)

393. July 9, 1926. Protection of national industries. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour. new series, v. 117, no. 1546, July 22, 1926, p. 112)

A decree-law of July 9, published in the Gaceta de Madrid of July 14 contains "measures for the protection and development of Spanish agricultural and industrial production...Export prohibitions or duties in respect of cereal, pulse, flour, fodder, seeds and bread are abolished. The import of foreign wheat and wheat flour is prohibited; whenever the Government considers it desirable to raise this prohibition, the appropriate import 'contingents' shall be fixed, and such imports shall be subject to customs duties necessary to maintain 'control' prices in the interior. No new wheat flour mills with a productive capacity exceeding a fixed limit are to be established. The Government may grant bounties on the export of flour from Spanish wheat, and may permit the temporary import of foreign wheat to be used in producing flour for export...Manufactured products of the cotton industry which are exported are to be granted a bounty...but only on exports over and above the present quantities until the position of the trade becomes normal." A "comité regulador de la industria textil" is to be formed, with power to grant export credit facilities in respect of manufactured cotton goods exported to the Canary Islands, Spanish American Markets, the Philippines, Spanish Possessions in Africa and the Spanish Zone of Morocco. The establishment of new cotton factories in Spain is prohibited, unless by special authorization of the government.

Straits Settlements

394. Regulations respecting the dealing in, sale and importation of rice. (In Straits Settlements Government Gazette, March 9, 1921)

Regulations of March 9, 1921, issued under the Food Control Regulations, 1918, provide that no company or individual shall import, order, sell or deal in rice in the Straits Settlements, unless licensed to do so by the Food Controller.

Laws

395. No. 25 of 1922. Ordinance to restrict the export of rubber. (In Straits Settlements Government Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 31, 1922, p.1463-1469)

This act, effective November 1, 1922, prohibits the exportation of rubber without a license and in excess of a fixed quantity, and without payment of the export tax.

Sweden

396. Abolition of sugar monopoly. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, July 2, 1923, p.54)

"The Swedish sugar import monopoly, which had been promulgated by a decree of April 28, 1922, until June 30, 1923, or until further notice, was abolished by a royal decree of May 11, 1923, effective June 1, 1923."

397. Madsen, A. W. The State as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.

An account of monopoly legislation in Sweden and the establishment of a government tobacco monopoly operated by a company in partnership with the state. Retail prices are fixed at the discretion of the company.- p.174-222.

398. Sugar import monopoly. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour. new series v.103, no.1190, Sept. 18, 1919, p.367)

"The Riksdag recently gave the Swedish government the power to form a sugar import monopoly... [because] the beet growers have been guaranteed a minimum price, and as this price is comparatively high, an unrestricted import of cheap sugar would result in loss to the government."

399. Tobacco under control of the Swedish authorities. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 11, 1920, p.675)

Statistics showing the effect of government control of tobacco in Sweden since its establishment five years previously. "The area has decreased by about 100 hectares, but the value has at the same time trebled."

Laws

400. May 30, 1916. Lag om fastställande av högsta pris o vissa varor vid krig, krigsfara eller andra utomordentliga, av krig foranledda forhollanden n.m. (In Svensk Författningsamling, May 31, 1916)

Authorizes the government to fix prices, which may vary in the different provinces, in time of war or of exceptional stress. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1916, p.394-396.)

Switzerland

401. Clerget, Pierre. La suisse au XX. siècle; étude économique et sociale, Paris, Armand Colin, 1908. 268p.
Bibliographical footnotes.
A short account of the alcohol monopoly in Switzerland from a fiscal, economic and hygienic point of view. - p.73-84.
402. Control of foodstuffs, etc. (In Great Britain, Board of Trade Jour., Apr. 8, 1926, p.416)
"A decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated 23rd February, lays down revised regulations for the control of the production, manufacture, import, storing, selling and offering for sale of foodstuffs and certain other articles in common use."
U.S.
403. Decision to remove monopoly on butter. (In/Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 26, 1923, p.577)
"The Swiss Federal Council has decided to abolish the government monopoly on butter... The only government monopolies remaining will be those on cereals and alcohol."
404. Great Britain, Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Switzerland, December 1922. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 74p.
The fruit crop of 1922 being very plentiful both in Switzerland and abroad, the "Federal Alcohol Board... decided to distil 40,000 hectolitres of alcohol, for which the government guaranteed a price of frs. 210 per hectolitre, at the time when the price on the world's markets did not exceed frs. 30... The difference of frs. 7.2 million between that fixed and the world's market price was supported by the Confederation, and was in reality direct State-aid to fruit growers/"- p.60.
405. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Switzerland, February 1925. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 70p.
"With a view to encourage wheat growing, the extension until 1926 of guaranteed prices for Swiss corn was sanctioned in June, 1924, concurrently with the grant to growers of a milling premium of 5 francs per 100 kilos of corn used by them to make their own bread. This system of bounties will probably be beneficial to the home milling industry, which is dependent on local supply, and affected by the tendency among consumers to import flour rather than corn." - p.25.
"Private monopolies and trusts. - The price of milk, butter, cheese and meat is controlled by agricultural trusts." - p.26.

Laws

406. Mar. 25, 1916. Arrêté du conseil fédéral concernant l'alimentation du pays en lait et en produits laitiers. (In Recueil des Lois Suisses, no. 13, Mar. 27, 1916, p.97-104)

Fixes maximum prices for the sale of milk and cheese. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1916, p.311-316)

407. Mar. 7, 1917. Décision du département suisse de l'économie publique concernant la culture des pommes de terre et les prix maxima. (In Recueil des Lois Suisses, n.12, Mar. 7, 1917, p.133-137)

Obliges owners and lessors of cultivated land to grow potatoes on certain areas. Cantons may requisition potatoes at fixed prices. Prices of seed potatoes of the crop of 1916 are fixed. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation, 1917, p.606-609)

408. Sept. 13, 1918. Arrêté du conseil fédéral concernant l'institution d'un office fédéral de l'alimentation. (In Recueil des Lois Suisses, no. 57, Sept. 18, 1918. p.967)

Creates a Federal Office of Food Supply with power to fix prices. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.115-119)

409. Oct. 4, 1918. Arrêté du conseil fédéral concernant l'approvisionnement du pays en coton. (In Recueil des Lois Suisses, no.61, Oct. 5, 1918. p.1016)

Authorizes the federal government to establish a Swiss Central Cotton Office to ensure the country's supply of cotton and to fix maximum prices for cotton. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.178)

A decree of October 4, 1918, determines the organization of this office and the rules governing it.

A decree of October 5, 1918, forbids the trade in cotton to be carried on except through the Swiss Central Cotton Office.

410. July 1, 1922. Arrêté fédéral tendant à encourager la culture indigène des céréales panifiables. (In Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 21, July 12, 1922, p.442)

This decree guarantees to growers of cereals remunerative prices for 1922, 1923 and 1924. The price for 1922 is fixed at 50 francs per 100 kg. for wheat and spelt exclusive of the sacks, and at 45 francs for rye, delivered at the nearest railway station or at the mill; for 1923 it is to be fixed on the basis of the average price of imported wheat delivered at the Swiss frontier plus 12 francs, on the understanding that the price be not less than 47 nor more than 50 francs; for 1924 it is to be fixed on the basis of 9 francs above the average price of imported wheat, but not to exceed 45 nor to be less than 42 francs.

Transcaucasia

411. Government export monopoly in Transcaucasia. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 26, 1919, p.1622)

"In Transcaucasia there exists practically a government monopoly for the export and sale of almost all the raw products of this region."

Tunis

412. Tobacco production and trade in Tunis. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 15, 1923, p.143)

"Tobacco is a state monopoly in Tunis, although up to the present time the monopoly has not functioned very effectively, and plans are under way for the establishment of stricter regulation permitting the efficient collection of revenues."

Laws

413. Aug. 28, 1919. Décret relatif à la répression de la spéculation illicite. (In Journal Officiel Tunisien, Aug. 30, 1919)

Establishes price fixing committees for necessary commodities.

Traders selling at higher prices are subject to certain penalties.

(International institute of agriculture: Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919, p. 133)

414. Apr. 5, 1922. Décret relatif à l'extension de la culture du tabac en Tunisie. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1922, p.211)

The object of this decree is to promote the cultivation of tobacco and to control the quantity produced in the interest of the government tobacco monopoly. The government fixes the price to be paid to the planter and provides for the payment of bounties to encourage tobacco cultivation.

Turkey

415. Administration of tobacco and cigarette paper monopoly. (Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., v.117, new series, no.1553, Sept. 9, 1926. p.294)

The provisional law for the control by the Turkish government of the tobacco monopoly has been replaced by a law of June 7, 1926, making the control definitive. "The importation into Turkey and the sale in the interior of foreign cigars, wholly or partly cut tobacco, cigarettes, snuff, chewing and pipe tobacco, tombak, as well as the sale of Turkish tumbekis, are placed under the control of the State monopoly."

416. Proposed monopoly of alcohol and alcoholic beverages. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.116, no.1529, Mar. 18, 1926, p.335)

"The proposed project would cover the monopoly of the manufacture, sale, and importation of beer, wines and spirits. It is understood that the Ministry of Finance would fix the selling prices of alcoholic liquors and that the monopoly would control all sales in Turkey, the exportation of locally manufactured wines remaining free."

417. State sugar monopoly established. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Feb. 15, 1926, p.423)

A state monopoly on sugar, including all kinds of glucose and raw

and refined sugar, was established in Turkey by a law published and effective on February 8, 1926... The Turkish Government is to purchase sugar from the domestic refineries at the same price that would have to be paid for foreign sugar... Sugar imported by the monopoly is to be sold in government stores at prices based on the cost of the sugar, plus the cost of importation and transportation, the consumption tax, and the special monopoly dues."

418. Sugar monopoly - importation of sugar and sugared products. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 12, 1926, p.184)

Merchants are authorized by the Sugar Monopoly Administration to import sugar and sugared products into Turkey as from August 1, 1926, provided they inform the Monopoly Administration of "the kind, quantity, price, conditions of payment, port of despatch and date of loading of the consignment."

419. Turkey adopts banderole system for tobacco. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 15, 1925, p.641)

On March 23, 1925, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey passed a law adopting the banderole system for manufactured tobacco products, i.e. the levying of an internal revenue tax on them. Until this system becomes effective, the manufacture and sale of tobacco in Turkey is strictly a government monopoly. The monopoly was controlled by a French company prior to March 1, 1925.

tobacco

420. Turkish government/monopoly. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.114, no.1479, April. 2, 1925, p.365)

A provisional law provides that the tobacco industry become a monopoly of the Turkish government from March 1, 1925, until the end of the financial year.

Union of South Africa

421. Keith, Arthur B. War government of the British dominions. Oxford, Clarendon press; New York, Humphrey Milford, 1921, 353p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the world war. British series)

A brief account of the report of the Cost of Living Commission that advocated the imposition of maximum prices for a number of commodities. - p. 71, 72.

422. Kock, M. H. de. The results of government ownership in South Africa. Cape Town, Juta & Co., Ltd., 1922. 187p.

Brief account of the government control of the products of the Guano Islands including guano, penguin eggs, seal skins, seal oil, etc. "Guano is being sold by the Government at ten pounds per ton." - p. 158-160.

Laws

423. Union of South Africa. Statutes of the Union of South Africa. Cape Town, Government printer.

No. 17 of 1918. Wheat Conservation Act. 1918. Regulates the composition of flour, provides for the conversion of imported flour into government regulation flour at a fixed maximum price.

No. 27 of 1920. Act to prevent the making of unreasonable profits on the sales of commodities; and to deal with the operation of trusts, combines, agreements and arrangements, in so far as they tend to the creation of monopolies or to the restraint of trade. Aug. 5, 1920. The governor general is given power to create a board of control charged with making inquiries into the prices of food and the profits realised on the various commercial operations. It may limit profits and force producers and traders to sell the goods they hold at a just price.

No. 13 of 1922. Imports Regulation Act, 1922. An act for the prohibition, regulation or restriction of the importation of sugar and boots and shoes and for the regulation of the maximum prices of different classes of sugar. To be in force from July 1, 1922 till June 30, 1923.

Uruguay

424. Survey of price regulations in Uruguay. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 14, 1918, p.618,619)

A number of decrees were passed in Uruguay in July, 1918, fixing maximum prices for olive oil, meat, eggs and other commodities. "The Uruguayan National Subsistence Board continues its activities in connection with price regulations."

Yugoslavia (Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom)

425. Large increase in tobacco production. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.111, no.1395, Aug. 16, 1923, p.169)

As an extra quantity of tobacco had to be purchased from the Netherlands in 1922, the monopoly administration of Yugoslavia increased the price paid to producers by 200 per cent and in some parts by 300 per cent. As a result, almost double the area was sown in 1923.

426. Milochevitch, Voislav. Les monopoles en Yougo-Slavie. Paris, Editions de la "vie universitaire", 1923. 170p.

Thèse - univ. de Paris.

"Bibliographie": p. 57-7.

After pointing out that there is no uniform legislation regulating monopolies in Yugoslavia, the author deals more particularly with those monopolies in force in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The

history, terms and results of the tobacco monopoly, the salt monopoly, the monopoly of matches, petroleum, cigarette paper, alcohol and stamped paper in Serbia are outlined. The conclusion being that for Serbia the establishment of government monopolies and, in particular, of the tobacco monopoly has increased the country's revenues and has been of undoubted benefit to the planters and manufacturers as well as to the consumer in keeping the price low.

In Montenegro before the war the tobacco monopoly alone existed. The monopoly law of March 28, 1914, established monopolies on salt, cigarette paper, petroleum, matches and intoxicating liquors.

A short account of the tobacco, salt, saccharine and powder monopolies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the tobacco monopoly in Dalmatia and Slovenia is followed by a chapter on monopolies since the formation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, their administration and organization. The question of suppressing monopolies was brought up in the chamber of Deputies on May 26, 1922, but was rejected.

427. Monopoly of saccharine in Jugoslavia. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, April 1, 1921, p.15)

"The Minister of Finance has ordered that the law establishing the monopoly of saccharine and other artificial products of sugar, which was only effective in Bosnia and Herzegovina shall apply to the entire Kingdom."

428. Tobacco export monopoly. (In Times (London) Imperial and foreign trade and engineering supplement, May 29, 1926, p.212)

An offer made by four foreign firms - two French, one Belgian, and one Turkish - to purchase the monopoly right of export of Yugoslav tobacco for four years has been accepted by the tobacco monopoly and has only to be approved by the Ministerial Council.

Zanzibar

428a. Control of importation and exportation of opium. (In Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour. v.117, new series, no.1556. Sept. 30, 1926, p.363)

"A Supplement to the Official Gazette dated 24th July, 1926, contains the text of a bill which has for its object the regulation and control of the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs in the Zanzibar Protectorate."

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF PRICE FIXING

429. Albert, Allen. How far is state regulation of prices desirable? (In Minn. academy of social sciences. Papers and proceedings, v.6, 1912, p.34-51)
Discussion by Raymond V. Phelan: p.52-56.
The author, after pointing out that all efforts by governments to regulate prices up to the time of the Interstate Commerce Commission seem to have failed, asserts that the right to regulate them is inherent in the very fact of government, but that no government in any modern state can expect to maintain prices, no matter how fixed, unless those prices approximate the normal or natural prices fixed by economic conditions. Mr. Phelan takes issue with most of Mr. Albert's points. In his view the present day proposals for government price regulations are in line with economic and political evolution.
430. American academy of political and social science. The world's food. Philadelphia, 1917. 313p. (Its Annals, v.74, whole no.163, November, 1917)
"This volume of the Annals constitutes the Proceedings of the Conference on the World's Food held by the Academy in Philadelphia on September 14 and 15, 1917." - Foreword.
Part IV is devoted to price control and includes, among others, the following articles:
Davies, Joseph E. Price control: p.288-293.
Smith, J. Russell. Price control through industrial organization: p.280-287.
Thorne, Clifford. Constitutionality of federal regulation of prices on food and fuels: p.256-268.
Van Hise, Charles R. The necessity for government regulation of prices in war time: p.224-235.
431. American economic society. Price fixing. (In American Economic Review, v.9, no.1, supplement, Mar. 1919, p.233-279)
Contains the following papers:
Carver, T. N. The possibilities of price fixing in time of peace: p.246-251.
"A general policy of price fixing, however democratic the government that adopts it, is an illiberal rather than a liberal policy... If we adopt a general, indiscriminating policy of price fixing as a part of a permanent peace program, we shall be going backward rather than forward; we shall be returning to a regime of authority and compulsion rather than going forward toward a regime of voluntary agreement among free citizens." - p.247.
Gray, L. C. Price-fixing policies of the Food administration: p.252-271.
"The writer is not convinced of the immediate desirability of permanent governmental control of the prices of staple foods, but he believes that our present experiences have demonstrated that the policy is not so absurd and impossible as many economists have been wont to believe. At any rate, the desirability of such control must be considered separately for each particular commodity, for the special merits of the policy will vary in each case, and the special difficulties will not be the same for all commodities." - p.271.

Warren, G. F. Some purposes and results of price-fixing: p. 233-245.

"In this very limited paper the writer will state only a few of the results of price fixing...The principles involved are general, but illustrations will be taken from the field of agriculture because the writer is working in this field. It is also probable that in the various countries more price fixing has been done for agricultural than for other products." - p. 233.

Nourse, E. G. Price-fixing. Discussion: p. 272-276.

Discussion of Professor Warren's paper.

Gephart, W. F. Price-fixing. Discussion: p. 276-279.

Discussion following papers by Prof. Warren, Prof. Carver, and Dr. Gray.

432. Barnes, Julius H. History laughs at price fixing. (In Nation's Business, v. 12, no. 4, Apr., 1924, p. 16-17)

Popular article opposing the McNary-Haugen bill.

433. Bartley, Joseph C. A study of price control by the United States Food Administration. [Gettysburg, Pa., Gettysburg Compiler Print. 1922] 139p.

Thesis (Ph. D.) - Catholic University of America.

Bibliography: p. 136-138.

"The results of this study show that price-fixing is an artificial arrangement which seriously disturbs the operation of economic laws and interferes with business activity; that the more directly prices are fixed, the less chance they have of being observed and that any system of price fixing, to be successful, must be based on a close adherence to economic principles and market conditions. Direct price-fixing has usually failed because of its disregard for these principles and conditions. A system of indirect price control, such as exemplified by the United States Food Administration interferes with the economic system as little as possible. It achieves its result by asking instead of demanding." - p. 135.

434. Boyle, James E. Agricultural economics. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1921. 448p.

The chapter on Agricultural Prices and Valorization (p. 225-249) discusses the results of governmental price fixing, illustrated by the experiences of the United States government in 1917, the methods of price fixing, by such organizations as the California Walnut Growers and the California Almond Growers; and describes Brazil's experience with the valorization of coffee.

"References" to this chapter: p. 243-244.

435. Boyle, James E. Disaster follows attempts at price-fixing. (In Banker-Farmer, v. 13, no. 7, June, 1926, p. 4-5)

"The deplorable failure of price-fixing in other countries stresses the wisdom of caution in legislation." - subtitle.

Brief description of attempts at price fixing in foreign countries relating particularly to coffee valorization in Brazil.

436. Chew, Arthur P. Price control wrecks agricultural cooperatives. (In N. Y. Times Annalist, v.27, no.693, Apr. 30, 1926, p.611-613)

"Price-control has been a primary motive in the organization of many centralized cooperative associations...Arbitrary price control... fails because it stimulates production while at the same time restricting consumption."

437. Clark, John M., Hamilton, Walton H., and Moulton, Harold G., ed. Readings in the economics of war. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press, 1918. 676p.

Chap.XI, "Prices and price control": p.439-479.

This chapter gives extracts from articles and reports on the revolution in prices at the beginning of the world war, the need of control, the case against control, general estimates of American policy and significant phases of control.

438. Clark, W. C. Should maximum prices be fixed? Kingston, Ont., 1918. 30p. (Queens Univ. Depts. of history and political and economic science. Bul.27)

Examples of price-fixing in Great Britain, France, Germany, Australia, and the United States during the war (1914-1918) are given to show that the "policy of fixing maximum prices... fails to accomplish the objects sought and it has a multitude of unforeseen consequences which are frequently worse than the original evils." - p.25.

439. Culbertson, William S. Raw materials and foodstuffs in the commercial policies of nations. (In American academy of political and social science. Annals, v.112, no.201, March 1924, p.1-145)

Chapter VI, p.58-66, Government Aid to Producers Affecting International Commerce, contains a few examples of government aid to producers involving price control and control of production: Sisal in Yucatan, citrate of lime in Italy, coffee in Brazil, cocoa in Ecuador and currants in Greece.

440. Davenport, Eugene. Price fixing by main strength. (In Country Gentleman, v.90, no.12, March 21, 1925, p.17-32)

An argument for price fixing for agriculture on the ground that prices are fixed for labor, public utilities, etc.

441. Earle, George H., jr. Does price fixing destroy liberty? A consideration of certain economic and common law principles applying to governmental interferences with the liberty of trade. Philadelphia, 1920. 183p.

Bibliography: p.183.

A discussion of the Lever Act (Act of Congress, Aug. 10, 1917, Sect. 4, as amended by Sect.2 of the act approved Oct. 22, 1919) which made it unlawful "to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessities... or to exact excessive prices for any necessities." The author believes that "the statute, properly construed 'in the light of well-settled principles' is plainly constitutional" but "if the Act be wrongly interpreted, plainly it would violate the Constitution by taking property for private use through some governmental agency."

He holds that "the right freely to trade in commodities at the untrammelled discretion as to terms, and prices, of all who wished to compete, was thought, and correctly thought, not only to be a part of our Liberty, but perhaps its most essential safeguard."

442. Eldridge, Richard. International cartels in Europe. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 24, 1926, p.459)
A brief discussion of the growing tendency in Europe towards international regulation of prices and production.
443. Englund, Eric. Fallacies of a plan to fix prices of farm products by government control of the exportable surplus. (In Jour. Farm Economics, v.5, no.2, April 1923, p.86-101)
444. Favre-Gilly, Charles. La politique des prix-fixes. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1925, 206p. (Bibliothèque de l'institut de droit comparé de Lyon, Etudes et documents. Tome 12)
Comparison of price fixing methods in the United States, Great Britain and France and discussion of the national point of view with regard to them.
445. Fay, G. R. The miller and the baker. (In Cambridge Historical Jour., v.1, no.1, 1923, p.84-91)
An outline of price regulation of flour and bread in England from 1770 to 1837.
446. Finkelburg, G. A. The power of the state to regulate prices and charges. (In American Lawyer, v.9, Aug., 1901, p.381-385)
A very brief survey of price fixing in the Rome of Diocletian, in England, France and the United States, with a discussion of a few decisions made on the subject by the United States courts.
447. Fordham, Montague. The stabilization of prices in agriculture. (In New Statesman, v.20, no.518, March 17, 1923, p.684)
A plea for stabilization of prices of agricultural products based on cost of production.
448. Gall, W. W. Farmers' view of agricultural prices. (In Academy of political science. Proceedings, v.11, p.206-217, Jan., 1925)
As the result of an investigation among the farmers of Montana, the author has come to the conclusion that "the average farmer today looks to economic laws rather than to legislation for a solution of the price problem."
449. Gephart, William F. Some economic and legal aspects of fixed prices. (In Washington univ. studies, v.3, pt.2, no.2, Apr., 1916, p.161-181)
Also published in Publications of Washington University, series 4, v.3, whole no.14.
A discussion of the "practice on the part of many producers... which seeks to determine the price at which their goods are sold to the consumer." Court decisions in several cases are cited.
Does not discuss agricultural products.

450. Goodnow, Frank J. Trade combinations at common law. (In Political Science Quarterly, v. 12, no. 2, 1897, p. 212-245)

A section of this paper (p. 214-227) is devoted to an enumeration of cases in which agreements aiming to fix or regulate prices were adjudged to be invalid by the courts.

451. Government regulation of prices during the war. (In Canada, Dept. of Labour, Labour Gazette, v. 17, no. 5, May 1917, p. 392-410)

A sketch of price control during the world war in the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Serbia, Turkey, India, South Africa, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Newfoundland, Canada.

452. Hadley, Arthur T. Legal theories of regulation of prices. (In Yale Review, v. 1, 1892, p. 56-67)

"The Roman theory of absolute property right is untenable in a commercial community. The federal theory of fixing prices by public authority on the basis of custom is still more untenable. The English common law theory of voluntary competition works extremely well in industries with small capital and independent establishments, but is subject to important limitations where there is a de facto monopoly.

"Compulsory competition has proved impracticable: charter maxima have been inoperative. We are reduced to the three alternatives of socialism, class legislation, or judicial enforcement of equality on the basis of private initiative in rate making. The dangers of each of the two former bring us down to the latter as the only visible line of development which will not sacrifice more than it gains." - (p. 67)

453. Hibbard, Benjamin H. Legislative interference with agricultural prices. (In Academy of political science. Proceedings, v. 11, no. 2, Jan. 1925, p. 36-49)

Criticism of McNary-Haugen bill and of price-fixing in general.

454. Hibbard, Benjamin H. The relation of government to agricultural marketing. (In Academy of political science. Proceedings, v. 10, no. 4, Jan. 1924, p. 17-28)

Contains a brief statement of the purpose of the McNary-Haugen Bill and its price-fixing feature. "Since this plan is not in effect, and not likely to be adopted, no further refutation of its bizarre claims need be given at present." - p. 19.

455. Hoover, Herbert, and others. Foreign combinations to control prices of raw materials. Washington, 1926. 34p. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bul. 385)

Contents: Fundamental aspects of the situation, by Herbert Hoover; Restriction of rubber exports from Ceylon and British Malaya, by Rubber Division, Department of Commerce; Valorization of coffee, by Julius Klein; Fibers, by Edward T. Picard; Chemicals, by C. C. Concannon.

Fibers include Egyptian cotton, sisal and raw silk; chemicals include Chilean nitrate, iodine, potash, and camphor.

456. Julin, Armand. Statistique internationale de la production. Industries faisant l'objet de monopoles ou soumises à des droits d'accises. [Rome. Institute International de statistique, 1925]
- The results of a study of the statistics of twenty-six countries are given showing which of them levy excise duties and which hold a government monopoly of certain commodities.
457. Lacy, Mary G. Food control during forty-six centuries. (In Scientific Monthly, v.16, no.6, June 1923, p.623-637)
458. Lee, V. P. Government price-fixing. (In Southwestern Political Social Science Quarterly, v.5, no.2, Sept., 1924, p.148-159)
- The author sketches briefly the history of price fixing since the Middle Ages and discusses the purposes and methods of government price fixing. He concludes with a criticism of the McNary-Haugen plan.
459. Lubin, David. Food control and democracy. (In Atlantic Monthly, v.120, Aug. 1917, p.260-269)
- Reprinted as Senate Doc. 120, 65th Congress, 1st session.
- After briefly discussing and discarding as impracticable in the United States price fixing, control of exports and imports and the appointment of a food dictator, Mr. Lubin suggests the adoption of a system of equitable distribution of farm products through the operation of chambers of agriculture.
460. Marshall, Alfred. Industry and trade. A study of industrial technique and business organization; and of their influences on the conditions of various classes and nations. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1919, 875p.
- Influence of monopoly on prices: p.403-422.
- A discussion of cartels and of the regulation by cartels of prices of standard products, with special reference to the experience of Germany. - p.544-576. The two "dominant aims" of the typical cartel were "that of maintaining prices at fully remunerative levels; and that of mitigating the sharpness of price - fluctuation in regard to the particular products for which the cartel was responsible."
461. Meredith, Edwin T. Let Government care for surplus. (In Swine World, v.13, no.5, Dec. 1925, p.9-11, 22)
- "The great need is that agriculture should be put on a business basis, on the same basis as any other and all other businesses... I am not in favor of reducing production. I am heartily in favor of maximum production... but we should have a balanced production;.. and if the world will not absorb, at the cost of production, plus a profit, our cotton, our wheat, our wool or our corn, then we should most certainly produce enough of these crops to meet our domestic needs, absorbing it at a price that brings to the producer the cost of production plus a profit, and then devote the balance of our time and our energies to producing other crops or articles that the world will absorb, or that this country may absorb to the advantage of its citizens... The farmers are widely scattered and cannot make proper decision..."

Since the whole people are directly interested, why should not the whole people make the decisions?

"Decisions for the whole people can be made only through our government, and I urge that we can influence a balanced production by our government fixing one year in advance, for the following year's crops, the minimum price it will guarantee on five fundamental crops, wheat, which is bread, wool and cotton which are clothing, corn which is meat, and sugar, of which we import a very large quantity, and which can be produced in any corn, wool or wheat state and absorb much labor...

"Suppose after two or three years' experience under the operation of the plan we were faced with a surplus of wheat. We reduce wheat 10 cents per bushel and because we were not producing our needs in wool, raise wool 5 cents per pound. Does anybody doubt that with these positive figures to rely upon many farmers would not switch wheat fields to sheep pastures? That is diversification and they would be doing just what was desired -- reducing the production of wheat and increasing the production of wool...

"No committee would raise prices in the face of a surplus; on the contrary they would cut the price and the actual surplus sold at a loss would justify them to the farmers and all others for having done so. No committee would cut prices in the face of demand and would have the fact of the demand in the premium to which the crop went the previous year to justify an advance in the price offered for its production.

"The prices offered by the government would, after two or three years' experience, be the prices the farmers would have received in any event, as the prices would be fixed in accordance with the law of supply and demand, but the great advantage to the farmer and through him to business, of such a plan, is that the prices would be fixed in advance of planting and the farmer given a business basis upon which to plan his year's work, instead of planning it as now, against a hope of a high price, which too often is not realized."

462. Mr. Samuel Unternyer's plan for the regulation of monopoly. (In Green Bag, v.22, no.11, Nov., 1910, p.641-643)

Mr. Unternyer's suggested plan for regulating trusts includes the creation of a commission to fix the maximum prices at which commodities may be sold, based upon an investigation of cost of production.

463. Mitchell, D. R. Can farmers control price? (In Hoard's Dairyman, v.69, no.24, June 26, 1925, p.837,858)

Also in the Australian Dairyman, v.1, no.11, Sept. 12, 1925, p.31.

"Organizers who persist in advocating the theory of price control through a control of production are a menace to the progress of the cooperative marketing movement."

464. Moulton, Harold G. Some dangers of price control. (In City Club (Chicago) Bulletin, Sept. 10, 1917)

Reference taken from Readings in the Economics of War, by John M. Clark and others, p.455. Original not seen.

465. Murphy, Donald R. The story of the Corn Belt meeting. How delegates from eleven states united to support the Dickinson bill. (In Wallace's Farmer, v.51, no.6, Feb.5, 1926, p.3-4, 15)
Discusses E. T. Meredith's proposal to fix prices a season in advance.
466. Noel-Paton, Frederick. Notes on sugar in India. 3 ed. Calcutta, Superintendent Government printing, India. 1911. 63p.
The influence of sugar cartels on price fixing. - p.9-10.
467. Oklahoma. University. University extension division. Department of public discussion and debate. Shall the policy of government price control be adopted in the United States? Norman, Okla., 110p. (University of Oklahoma Bul.; new series no.204, extension no.59, July 15, 1920)
Gives arguments prepared for the help of students for and against price control taken from previous attempts at price fixing, from political speeches, from magazines and periodicals or from expressed views of economists.
468. Payen, Edouard. Le caoutchouc: son marché et ses prix. (In L'Economiste Français, année 53, v.1, no.22, May 30, 1925, p.678-679)
The author shows with the help of tables the very favorable situation in the rubber trade at the end of the second year of existence of the Stevenson plan to limit overproduction and establish a reasonable price.
469. Pigou, A. C. Government control in war and peace. (In Economic Jour., v.30, Dec. 1918, p.363-373)
In part III, Price control, the author states: "The general conclusion is warranted that, while in competitive industries the policy of price control ought not in any circumstances to be continued when normal peace conditions are re-established, in monopolistic industries the case for that policy, already fairly strong, has been strengthened to some small extent by the experience of the war."
470. Roberts, George E. The fallacy of price-fixing. An address delivered... at the College of agriculture, Ohio State university, Columbus, Feb. 6, 1924, - Farmers' week program. New York. The national city bank [1924]. 29p.
Discussion of the part prices play in the economic system, showing to what extent prices can be fixed by organizations and the difficulties surrounding government price fixing. "Price-fixing to be successful must be accompanied by regulation of production, thus artifically bringing supply and demand together, but that is impracticable on a large scale. General instructions for farmers to act en masse are inadvisable. Neither the Government nor the officials of a Farmers' organization can say what activities any individual farmer can most profitably follow... And since the Government cannot regulate production, it is in no position to assume responsibility for prices." - p.26.

471. Rubinow, S. G. Goodby, Blah! The days of camp-meeting cooperative revivals are gone never to return. (In Farm and Fireside, v.50, no.2, Feb. 1926, p.3, 48-51)

General discussion of methods of organizing cooperatives. Contains a reference to the price-fixing committee of the American Cotton Association appointed at its second annual convention in 1919.

472. Scott-Maxwell, John M. Costing and price-fixing. London, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., 1923, 211p.

Gives formulas for fixing the selling price; p.152-153.

"Prices will only become lower and stabilized when the efficient producer gets control of price-fixing. Then prices will be fixed according to costs; and where costs are low, prices will fall, demand will be increased and thus also production." p.194.

- 472a. Seligman, E. R. A. Governmental price regulation. (In Amer. Review of Reviews, v.56, no.3, Sept. 1917, p.289-292)

After discussing the pros and cons of price fixing as a war measure, the author's conclusion is: "(1) for a few commodities of fundamental importance, like coal, wheat, ships, etc., complete governmental control of the supply: (2) for important raw materials and a few manufactures where rapidly increased output is unlikely, price regulation: (3) for the great mass of commodities where actual combination or monopoly cannot be predicated, extra taxation of war profits in lieu of price regulation."

473. Sonner, Herschel. Price regulation and price-fixing. Twin Falls, Idaho. Price fixing publications, (1921).

Outlines a plan for putting price regulation and price fixing into operation without legislation.

474. Taussig, F. W. Principles of economics, 2d ed. New York, Macmillan co., 1917, 2v.

Monopoly prices: v.1, book 2, chap. 15, p.199-217. The theory of the fixing of prices by monopolists, with comment on "dumping," trusts, and corners.

475. Taylor, H. C. Price-fixing and the cost of farm products. Madison, 1918. 16p. (Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul.292)

"Many who in the past have been satisfied to leave the fixing of prices of farm products entirely to competitive forces operating under the law of supply and demand now see the need of commissions to adjust prices... The biggest problem in price-fixing is to get the facts needed as the basis of action."

476. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Regulation of prices. Hearings... on H. R. 13568, to protect the public against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in merchandising. Washington, Govt.print. off., 1916. 2 parts. (64th Cong., 1st and 2nd sess.)

Part 1 gives the hearings held May 30 and June 1, 1916; part 2 gives those held Dec. 15, 1916.

The advantages and disadvantages of price maintenance as advocated by the Stevens bill which would give the manufacturer permission to name the price at which his particular trade-marked product could be sold, are discussed.

477. Van Hise, Charles R. Concentration and control; a solution of the trust problem in the United States, Revised. New York, the Macmillan Co., 1914. 298p.

The regulation of prices by commissions; p.255-263. An argument in favor of granting power to commissions to fix maximum and minimum prices whenever the market is controlled through monopoly or cooperation.

478. Viner, Jacob. National monopolies of raw materials. (In Foreign Affairs, v.4, no.4, July 1926, p.585-600)

Discusses valorization schemes since the world war and emphasizes their limitations. The Stevenson scheme and the reaction to it in the United States are discussed. The only solution of the problem of national exploitation of monopolies in raw materials, in the author's view, lies in an international code of economic relations administered by a supervising organization.

479. Willis, H. Parker. Just what is a fair price? (In Nation's Business, v.13, no.11, Oct. 1925, p.34-37)

Gives briefly the principles upon which the determination of prices is based, using the "Pittsburgh Plus" case as one illustration.

480. Wright, Chester W. Economics of governmental price regulation. (In American Economic Review, v.3, sup., Mar., 1913, p.126-131)

The author lists objections to government regulation of prices and concludes that "we are not justified in condemning governmental price regulation on the basis of these objections."

Discussion: p.132-142.

481. Young, Allyn A. The economics of farm relief. (In Independent, v. 117, no. 3972, July 17, 1926, p. 64-66)

"Sir Josiah Stamp has a distinguished place among the world's economists...Much weight, therefore, has properly been given to his finding that an essential part of the scheme for agricultural relief embodied in the recently defeated Haugen bill is 'economically feasible and not fallacious'...Few economists, I am sure, would quarrel with Sir Josiah's conclusion, provided proper emphasis is put on the reservations with which he safeguards it; and few economists, I am equally sure, would see in it sufficient ground for supporting the Haugen bill or any similar project...The fundamental obstacle to successful price regulation or price maintenance in any purely competitive field of industry is that it is impracticable to regulate output or to close the doors to the entry of new labor and new capital. Successful price maintenance calls for something like a unified monopolistic control of production, and that is out of the question in an industry like agriculture."

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482. Garrett, P. W., Lubin, Isador, and Stewart, Stella. Government control over prices. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1920. 834p. (U. S. War industries board. W.I.B. price bul.3)
Contains bibliography of selected periodical references to Government price control in the United States during the world war, 1917-1918, arranged by commodity: p.822-833.
483. Grahah, Helen, and Quinlisk, Margaret. Price fixing policies of industrial associations. A trial list of references. (In Special Libraries, v.12, no.6, June 1921, p.122-133)
484. New York public library. A list of works in the New York public library relating to prices. (In its bul.6, Apr., 1902, p.115-159)
485. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of markets and crop estimates. Price-fixing in New Zealand and Australia. Wheat and wool. Extracts from the Pastoral review, Sidney and Melbourne, Australia, July to December, 1921, and the New Zealand journal of Agriculture, March 21, 1921. Typewritten.
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490. U. S. Library of Congress, Division of bibliography. List of references on government regulation of prices. March 5, 1919. Mimeographed.
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Additional references on the same subject were published in 1912.
(120p.)
492. U. S. Library of Congress. Division of bibliography. A short list of references on the stabilization of prices of agricultural products in the United States. Oct. 31, 1923.

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